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Japanese
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and Projects



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with instructions for
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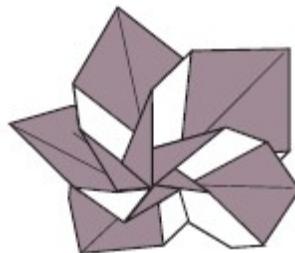
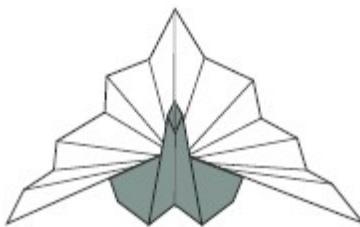
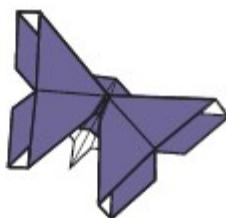
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Contents

- Symbols Key
- Techniques
- Introduction
- Luna Moth
- Tortoise
- Carp
- Pinwheel
- Lotus
- Balloon
- Wreath
- Masu
- Peacock
- Magnolia Blossom
- Rose and Leaf
- Swan
- Butterfly
- Crane
- Frog
- Chinese Wheel
- Koi





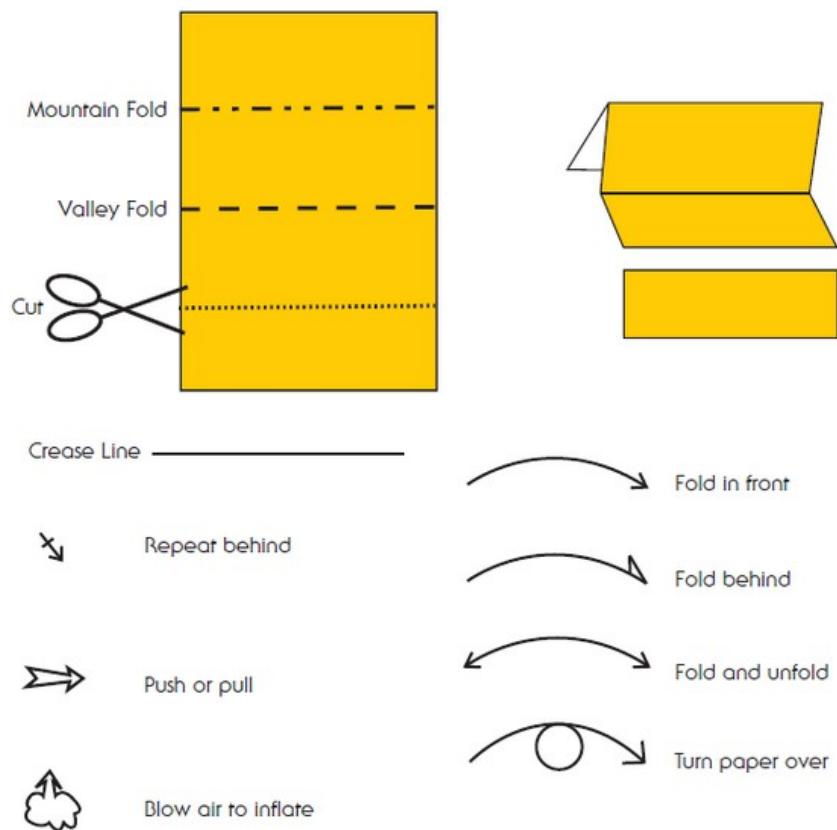
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Origami Symbols Key

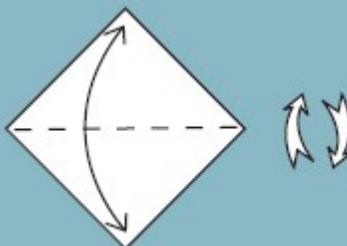


Origami Techniques

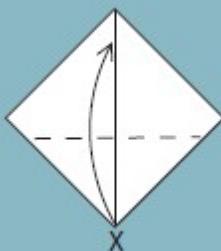
Recognizing Symbols

By making this simple flower bud you will learn how to recognize the following origami diagram symbols:

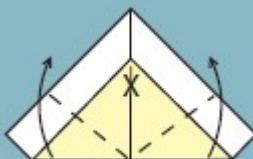
- Valley fold
- Mountain fold
- Follow this spot
- Rotate symbol
- Fold and unfold arrow
- Fold in front arrow
- Fold behind arrow



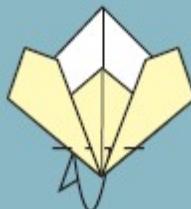
1. Begin with a square piece of paper, plain side up if you are using origami paper. Fold the paper in half, bottom corner to the top corner, and then unfold. Here you see what the valley fold (dashed line) is and what the fold and unfold arrow looks like. Next, notice the rotate symbol next to the diagram. This means that you must position your paper to look like step 2 before making the next fold.



2. By now, you should have rotated your paper so that the crease made in step 1 is running from the top corner to the bottom corner. Now lift up the bottom corner to make a fold, but do not lift it all the way to the top. See the X, “follow this spot,” at the bottom corner. You need to look ahead to step 3 to see where the X should go.



3. Fold up the left and right sides. Here there is no X on the left and right sides. Even without the X, it is a good habit to look ahead to the next step, so you will be able to see what the paper should look like.



4. Fold the bottom corner to the back. Here you will see the mountain fold indication (a broken dashed line) and the arrow meaning “fold behind.”

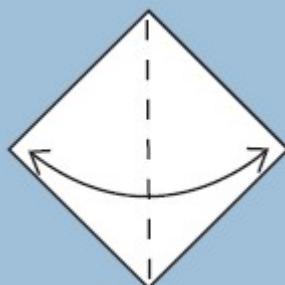


5. Now you have the finished flower bud! Make several tiny buds from two-inch square papers and paste them onto the front of a handmade card, or save them to decorate another project.

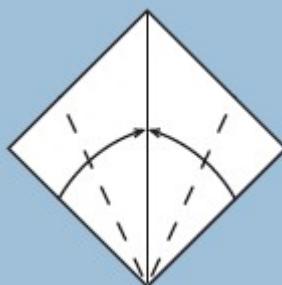
Practicing Neat Folding

Neatness is important when you are folding. This simple exercise will help you practice matching edges—a

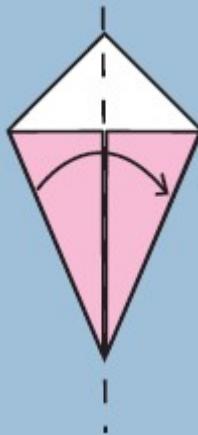
straightforward task but a common problem for many beginners who do not realize how important it will become later on.



1. Begin with a square of paper, plain side up if you are using origami paper. Fold it in half, corner to corner, and then unfold. Be sure to match the corners and the edges of the square carefully before you press the paper flat to "commit" the crease.



2. Fold the two bottom edges to meet at the crease in the center. For neatness, fold only one side at a time. Leave approximately a one-millimeter gap between the two folded flap edges (to facilitate the fold in step 3), but be sure that the edges of the paper align with the crease exactly before you press the paper flat. This shape is often called the "kite base." Many origami designs begin from this basic shape.



3. Fold the kite base in half, from left side to right. This is a good way to check for neatness. Do all of the edges match? Are the corners neat?

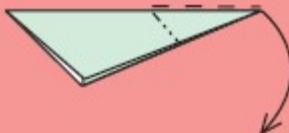


4. Make several of these and use them to practice inside-reverse folding, as explained in the next section, where you will make an origami duck!

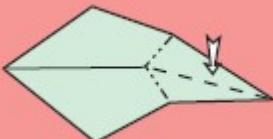
How did you do? If your shape is not very good, try to figure out what went wrong. Perhaps your paper is the problem. Check to see if it is really square. If the paper is square, perhaps your first fold, from step 1, was done poorly—every fold counts! Try again. Practice will help you improve your basic folding skills. Teaching others what you have learned will improve these skills, too.

Learning the Inside-Reverse Fold

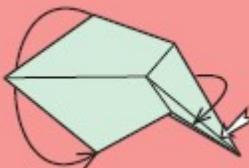
In this section you will practice the inside-reverse fold. This is an important origami technique that, with a little practice, will allow you to complete many origami designs. The inside-reverse fold is most often used to make bends in the paper for the joints of the limbs, neck and head of an origami animal.



1. Begin with a kite base folded in half (see the previous section for the folding method). Here you see a typical drawing of an inside-reverse fold instruction. Look at step 4 to see what the paper should look like once it has been inside-reverse folded. Notice that the corner has been bent inside itself.



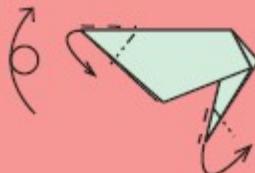
2. Begin the fold by opening the kite base from underneath. Now you can easily push the narrow end downward. Notice that only part of the kite base will be valley folded, from the bend in the middle to the end of the point.



3. Once the valley fold portion of the fold is started, you can begin to fold the shape flat (in half) again. You can push the bent point to any angle you want.



4. This is what a completed inside-reverse fold should look like.



5. Try adding two more inside-reverse folds, one at the left end and another at the end of the first point. Notice the turn paper over symbol, which tells you that after you make the inside-reverse folds, you should turn the paper over so that it looks similar to the next drawing.



6. This is your finished duck! Make many of them to become an expert at inside-reverse folding.

Introduction

The idea of folding paper is practically as old as paper itself. Think of the advantages to early folders: Folding a message written on paper kept its contents from prying eyes. Food, medicine or gifts wrapped in paper stayed clean and fresh. Lengthy written accounts were more convenient to carry around and read when inscribed on papers that were fan-folded into a book (instead of rolled into long scrolls).

With the development of origami, paper became much more than a simple wrapper or convenience. The artful folds form models that inspire imitation and pique viewers' interest. Beautiful patterns emerge, and representations of living things and familiar or clever objects take form.

One of the wonderful aspects of origami is its simplicity. The folder needs nothing more than something to fold—no glue, no tape, no string or wire—just a piece of paper! Though the materials are simple, origami exemplifies the ability of the human mind to solve problems and create beautiful harmony. Folding is relaxing and peaceful, but it is also fun and exciting to invent new ways to fold paper. The satisfaction of producing a work of beauty, or discovering something, such as a form that you have never seen before, can be addictive.

The Chinese are credited with the invention of paper, and they were probably the first to create folded paper designs. But today, paper folding is known the world over by its Japanese name. This is likely due to the venerable Japanese origami crane, one of the most popular designs in existence. This folded paper classic is well documented in Japan's history and has likely been folded millions of times during the past 400 years. For many years the paper crane was considered the most advanced model in the world. When modern proponents of paper folding needed a simple word

for the art, they looked to Japan, the home of the folded paper crane, and came up with origami. In Japanese ori means to fold and kami means paper.

Paper for Origami

NOTE: To download the traditional folding paper, please click [HERE](#).

Sooner or later, the supply of beautiful papers that came with this kit will become exhausted, and you will need to look elsewhere for folding paper. Choosing the best paper for a particular project can be as important as the folding process. Here are some things to consider:

Paper for learning and practicing origami does not have to be fancy or expensive. You should look around for papers that are fairly thin and in good supply, like copier paper or sheets cut from the pages of discarded magazines. You can fold any of the projects in this booklet with these papers. You must, of course, prepare your paper by cutting it to the proper size and shape. Cut your papers carefully to make perfect squares, and you will be off to a good start.

It's a good idea to practice the models in this booklet using scrap papers. Once you've mastered the folding techniques, make a special example of each model using the gold-laced paper provided with this kit.

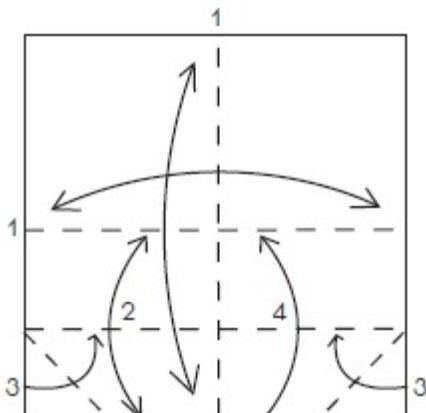
When you're ready to expand your collection of fine folding papers, you'll discover that you have many options. In the past, you would have needed to visit a large city to find art supply stores that sell hundreds of different kinds of papers: machine made and handmade, in rolls or sheets, and in many colors, patterns, and sizes. Today you can simply order paper over the Internet, which has numerous sources of special paper. Suppliers will send orders directly to your mailbox.

Paper folders often become paper collectors. Eventually, you may amass a respectable collection of special papers if you buy an extra sheet or two with every purchase. Paper folders often get together to show one another not only what

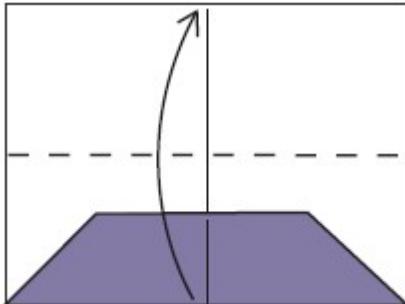
they have folded, but also the papers they have collected. Handmade paper from exotic lands is a wonderful souvenir, and nothing will be more greatly appreciated by your paper-folding friends. If you are looking for truly one-of-a-kind paper, try making it yourself! It is not too difficult to do, and you can find instructions in your library, on the Internet and perhaps from others in your town who share a similar interest.

Luna Moth

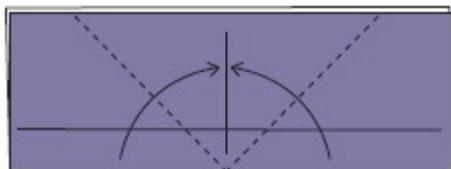
Designed by Michael G. LaFosse



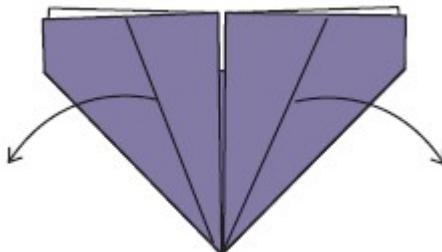
- 1. Begin with desired color or pattern side down. Step 1, fold in half, edge to edge both ways and unfold. Step 2, fold bottom edge to the center. Unfold. Step 3, fold bottom left and right corners into the bottom crease. Step 4, fold bottom edge up, using the bottom crease.**



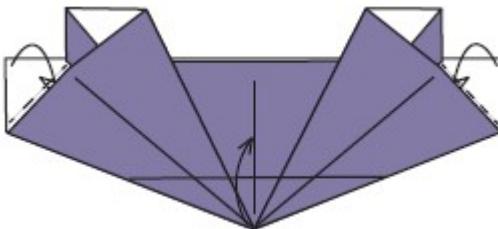
2. Fold in half, bottom to top.



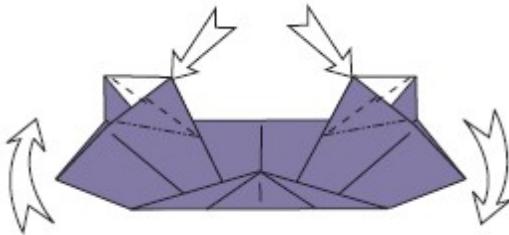
3. Fold the left and right halves of the bottom edge to meet at the middle crease.



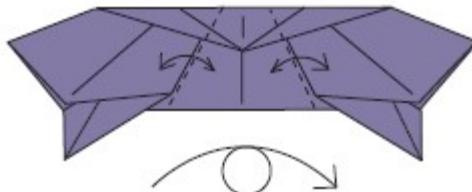
4. Squash-fold each half.



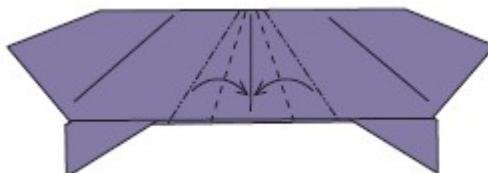
5. Fold up the bottom corner to about the middle of the paper. Fold and tuck in the left and right white corners.



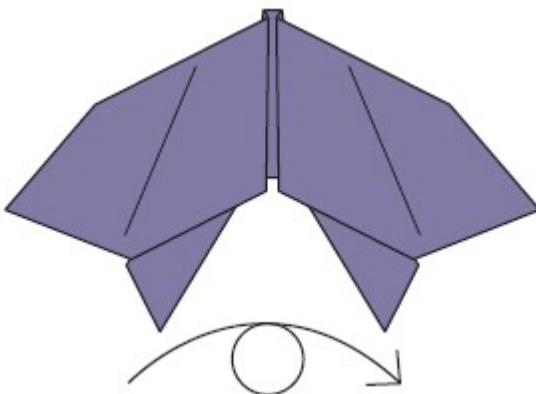
6. Inside-reverse-fold the indicated corners. Rotate the paper 180 degrees.



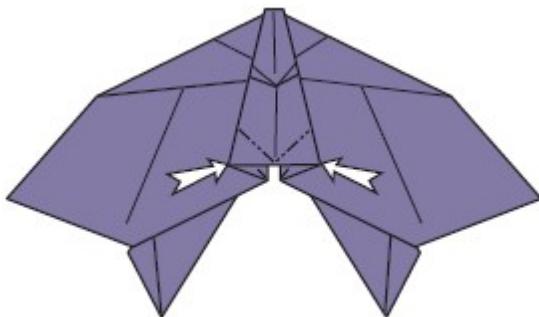
7. Valley-fold and unfold along the inner edges of the wings. Turn the paper over, left to right.



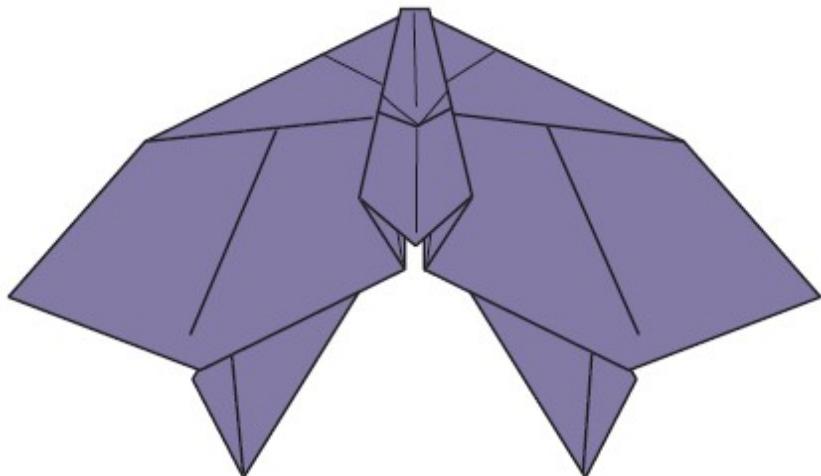
8. Make mountain folds using the creases from step 7. Move these edges to the middle of the paper at the center crease line.



9. Turn the paper over, left to right.



10. Inside-reverse-fold the indicated corners to trim the lower end of the abdomen.

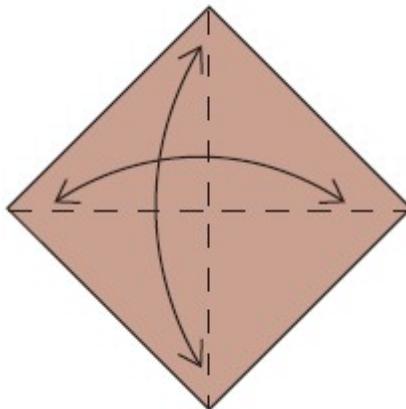


11. The finished Luna Moth.

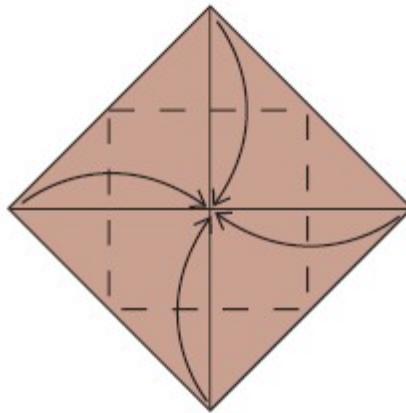
Tortoise

Designed by Michael G. LaFosse

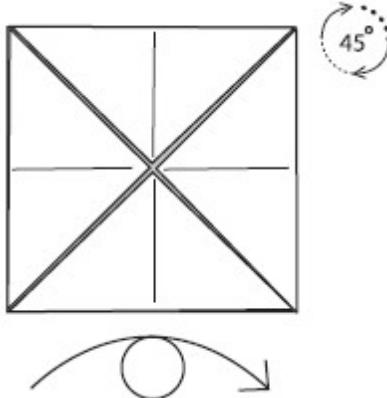




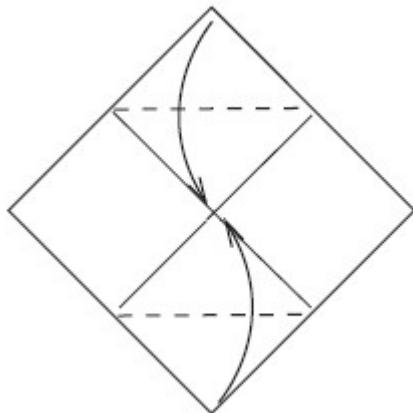
- 1. Begin with desired color or pattern side up. Valley-fold in half corner to corner, both ways, and unfold.**



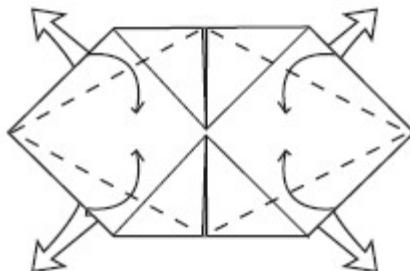
- 2. Fold all four corners to the center.**



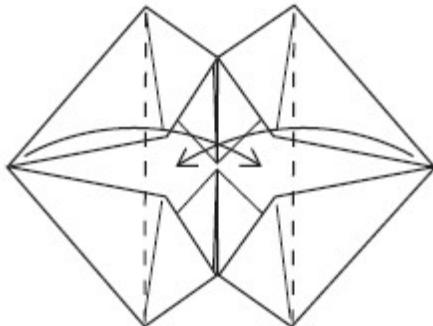
3. Your paper will look like this. Turn over and rotate 45 degrees.



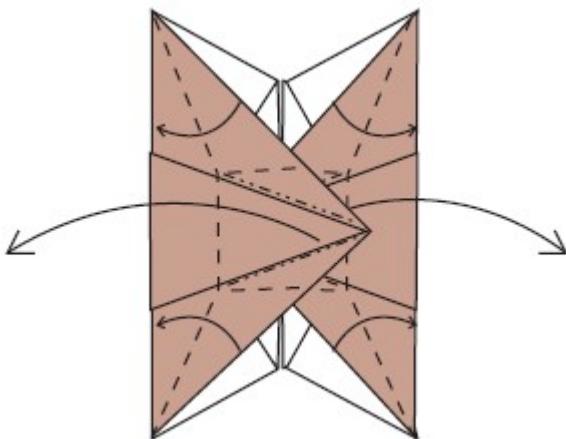
4. Fold in the top and bottom corners to the center.



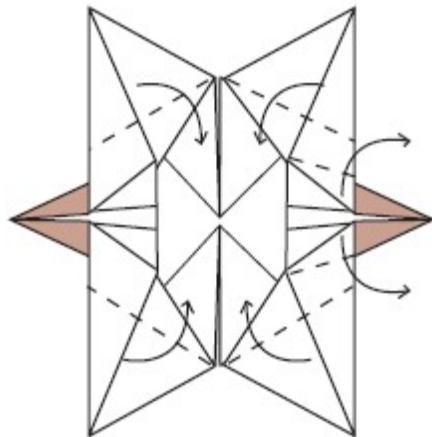
5. Fold in the edges, allowing the corners of paper to come from underneath.



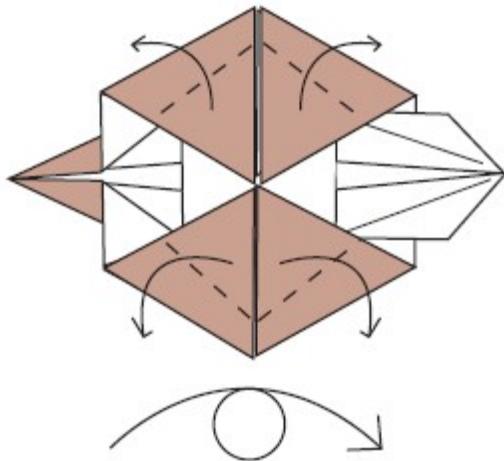
6. Fold over the right corner and then the left.



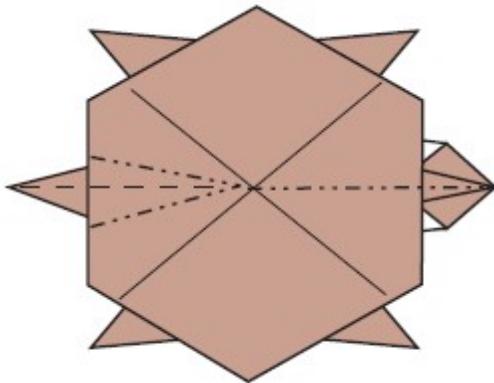
7. Fold the free edges of the top layer triangle flap to match the folded edges, top and bottom, while folding the square corner to the left. Finish the shape by folding the free edges of the square corner to meet at the middle, narrowing the point. Repeat with the other flap to the right.



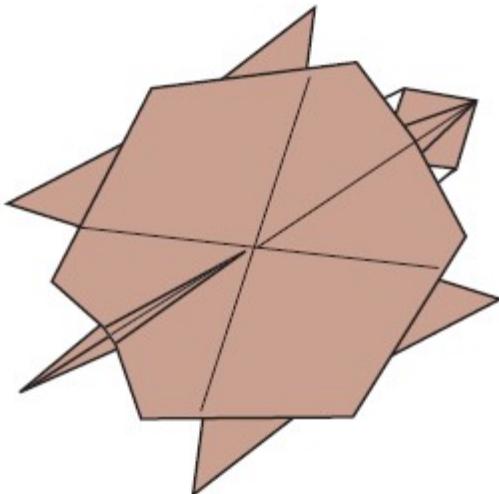
8. Fold out the top layers of the right point. Fold in all four white corners to the center.



9. Fold center corners out for legs. Turn over.



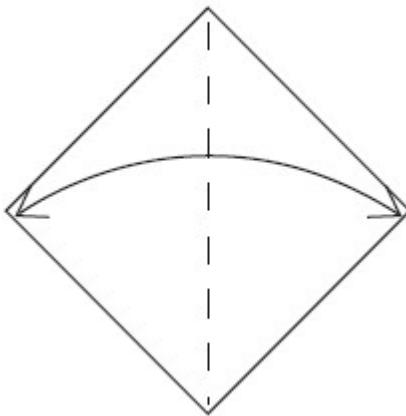
10. Mountain-fold in half. Inside-reverse-fold the tail.



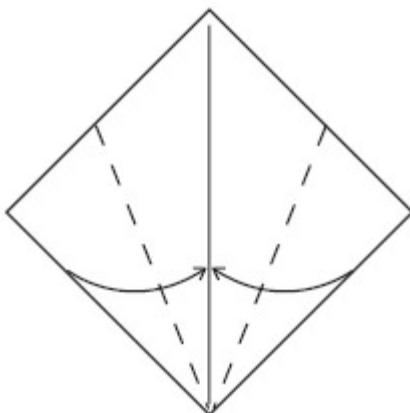
11. The finished Tortoise.

Carp

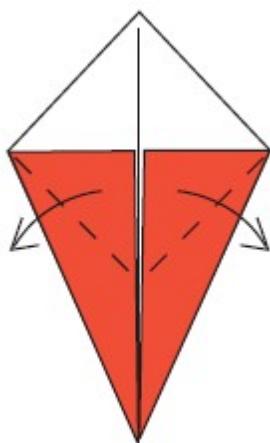
Designed by Michael G. LaFosse



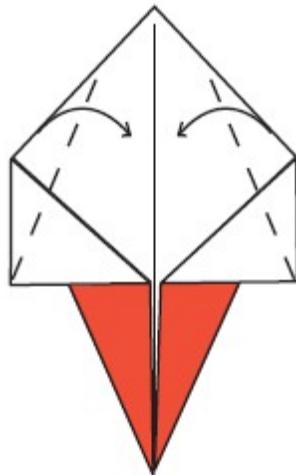
1. **Begin with desired body color or pattern side down. Fold in half, corner to corner. Unfold.**



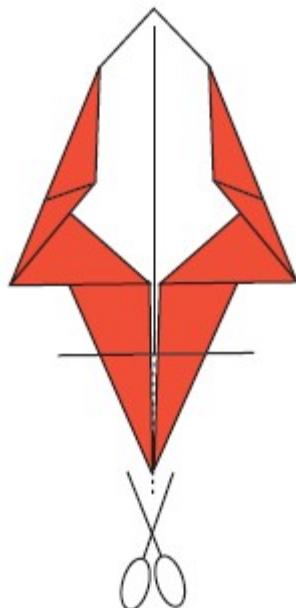
2. Fold bottom edges to the crease.



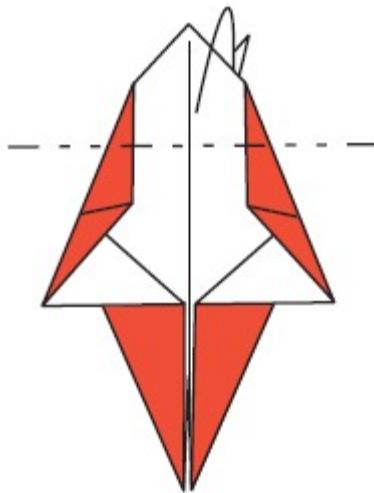
3. Fold corners out.



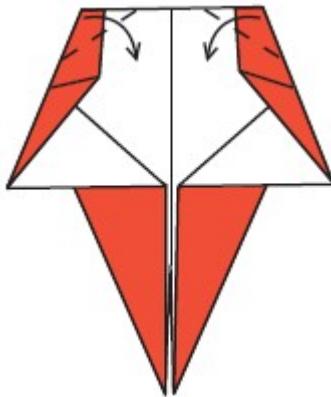
4. Fold sides in so that the upper edges are parallel to the center crease.



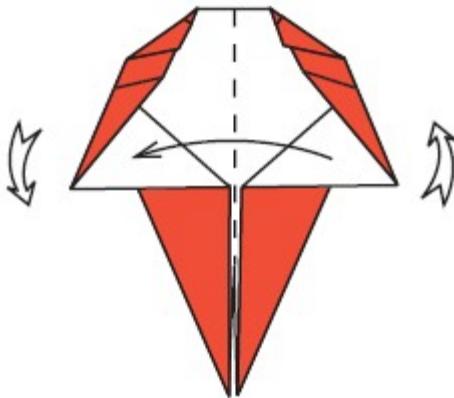
5. Cut bottom point up the middle.



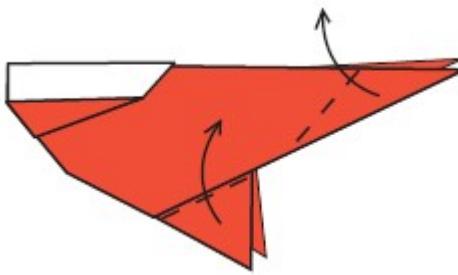
6. Mountain-fold top point behind.



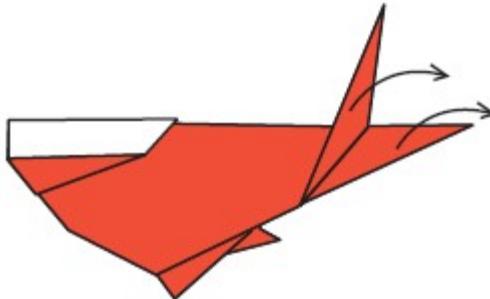
7. Fold down the top corners to round out the head.



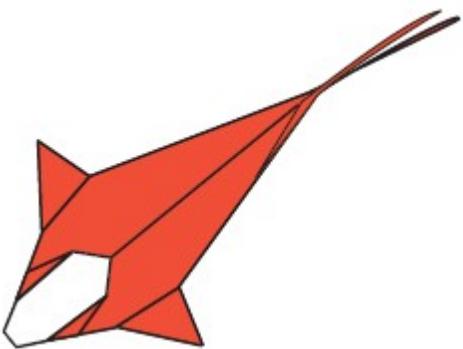
8. Fold in half and rotate sideways.



9. Fold up the fins and one tail point.



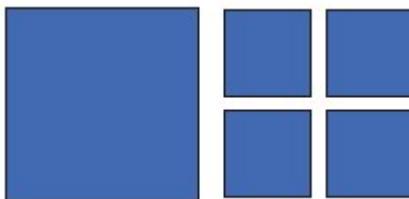
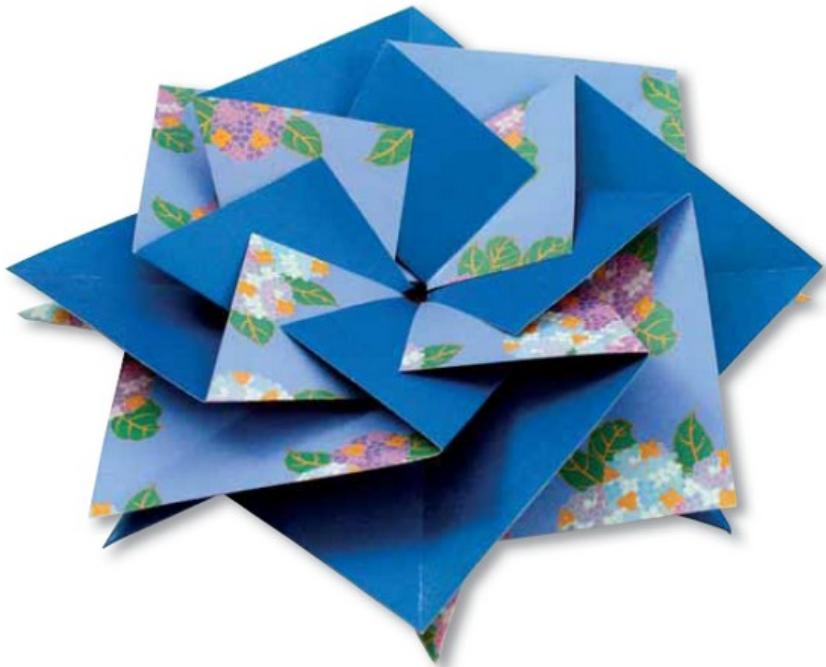
10. Curl the tail.



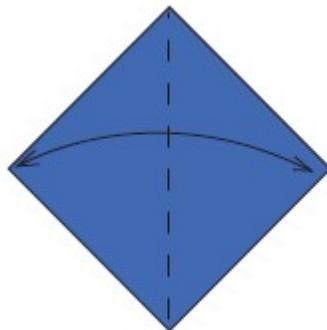
11. The finished Carp.

Pinwheel

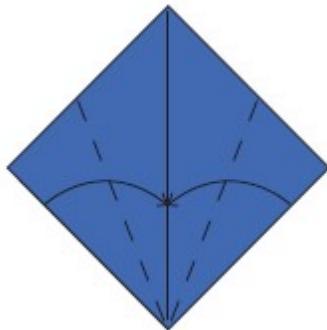
Designed by Michael G. LaFosse



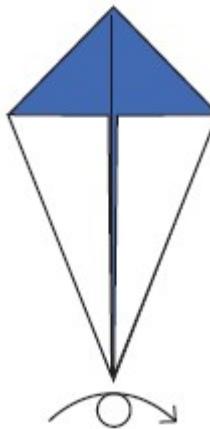
1. Use full size paper or quarter size. You will need eight pieces of paper for this project.



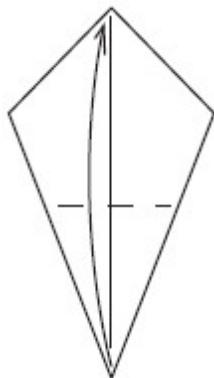
2. Begin with desired color or pattern side up. Fold in half, corner to corner. Unfold.



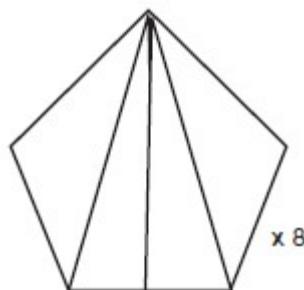
3. Fold bottom edges to the crease.



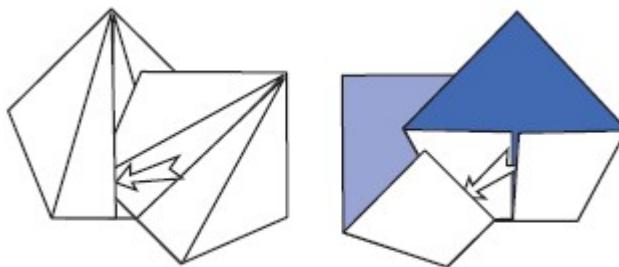
4. Turn over.



5. Fold up the bottom corner to the top corner.

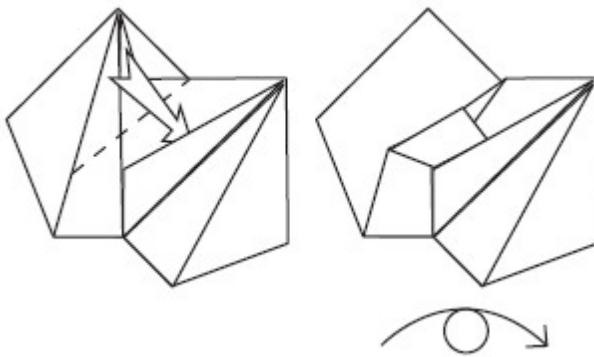


6. The finished Pinwheel component. You will need eight.

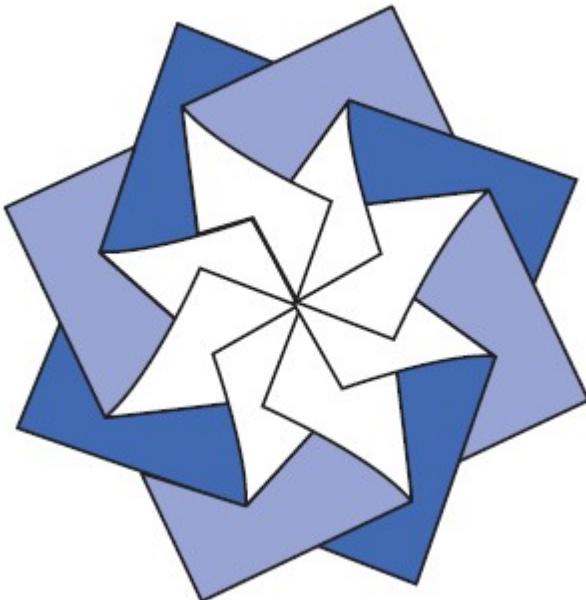


View from the other side

7. Slip the bottom left corner of one unit into the triangle pocket of another. Turn over and be sure that the bottom left corner is inserted into the right-side unit.



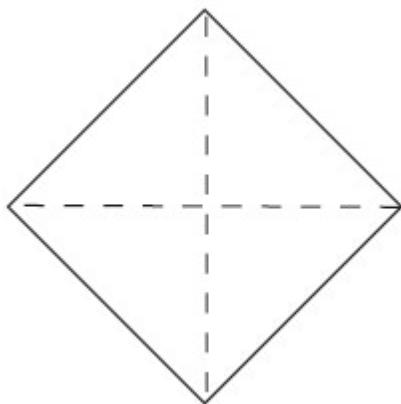
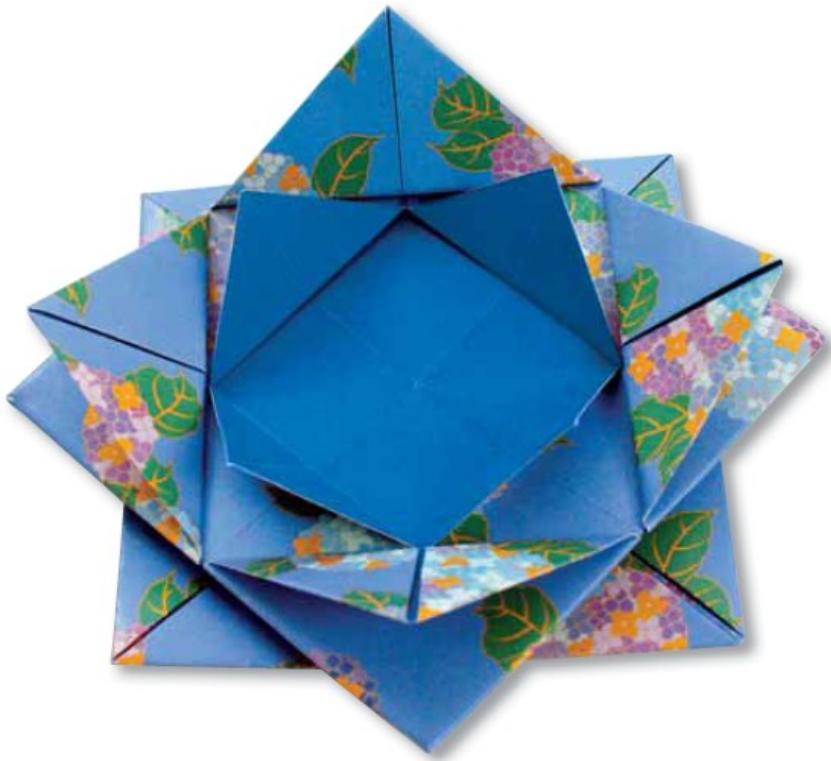
8. On the original side, fold the top of the triangle of the left piece behind the triangle corner of the right piece. Continue connecting remaining six components to complete the assembly and turn over.



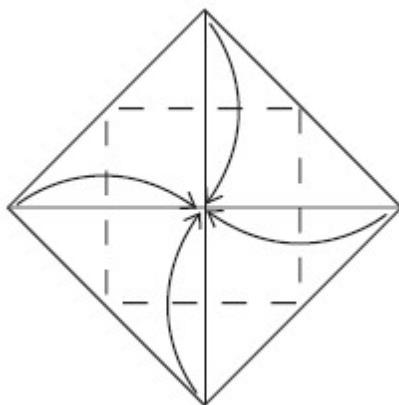
9. The finished Pinwheel.

Lotus

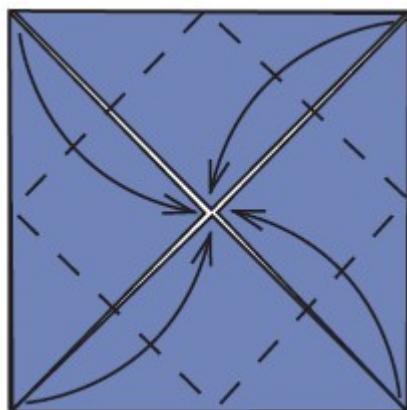
Traditional design



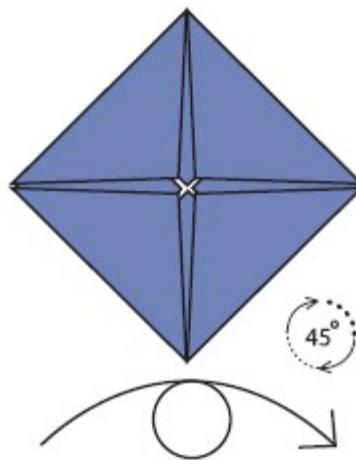
**1. Begin with desired predominate color or pattern side down.
Fold in half, corner to corner, both ways and unfold.**



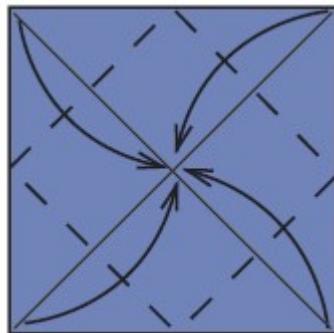
2. Fold all four corners to the center.



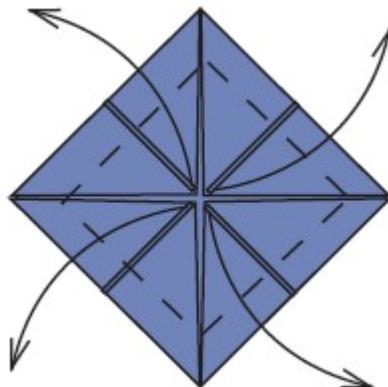
3. Fold all four corners to the center.



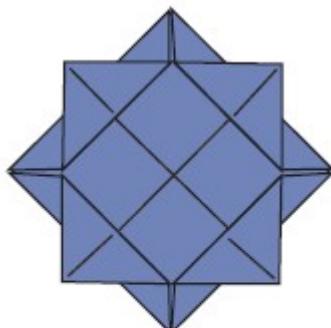
4. Turn over and rotate 45 degrees.



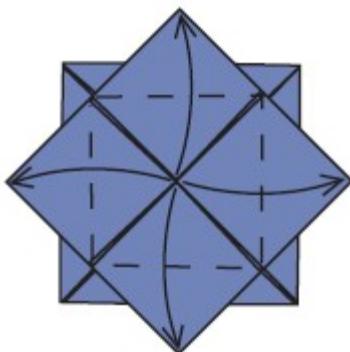
5. Fold all four corners to the center.



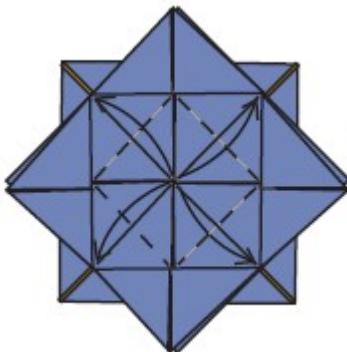
6. Fold out each corner, part way, to form an 8-pointed star.



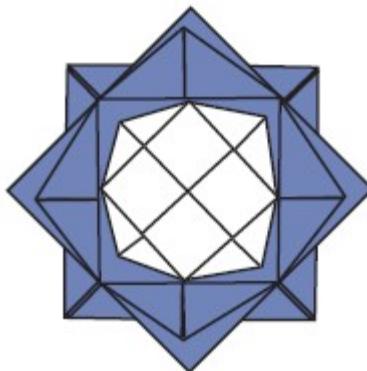
7. Turn over.



8. Fold out each corner.



9. Fold out each corner.

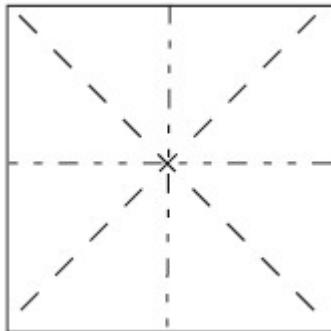


10. The finished Lotus.

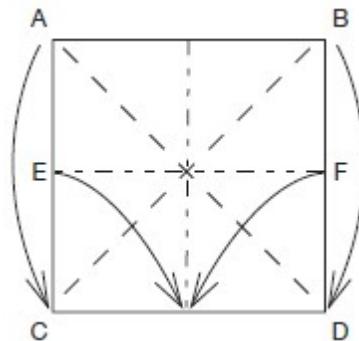
Balloon

Traditional Chinese design

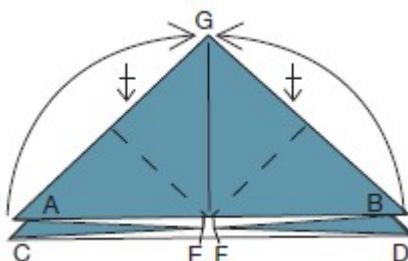




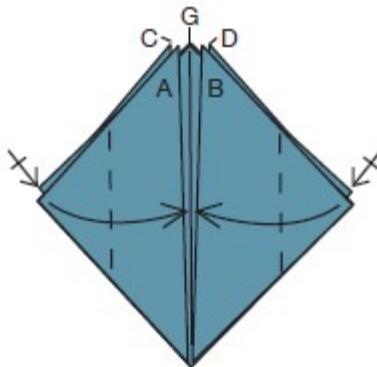
1. Begin with the desired color or pattern side down. Make mountain folds, edge to edge, and valley folds, corner to corner.



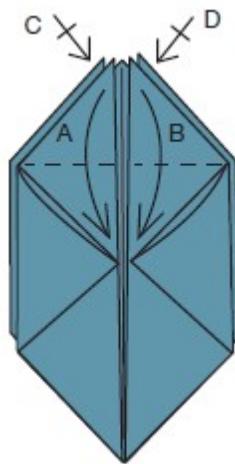
2. Mountain-fold the E and F edges, bringing A down to C and B down to D.



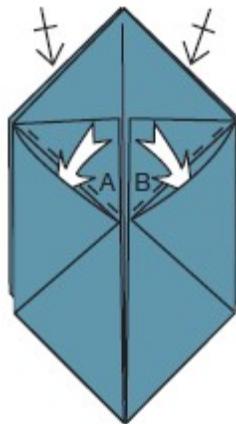
3. Fold A and B up to G. Repeat behind with C and D.



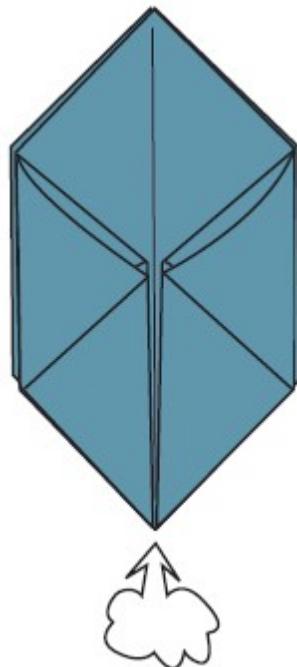
4. Fold in the left and right front corners to meet at the center of the paper. Repeat behind.



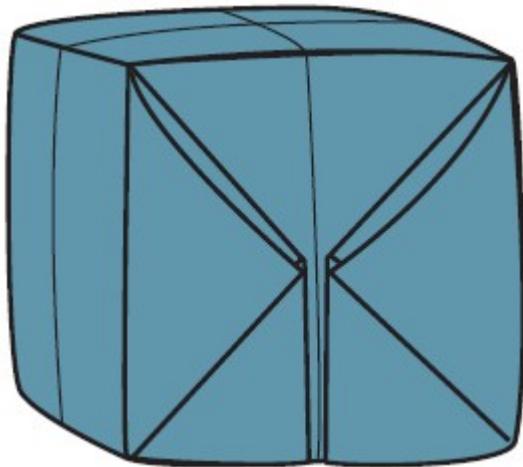
5. Fold down A and B. Repeat behind with C and D.



6. Tuck into pockets. Repeat behind.



7. Blow air into opening. Coax and form the resulting shape into a cube.

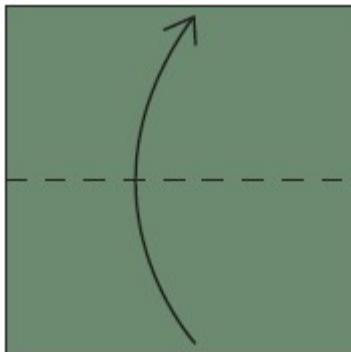


8. The finished Balloon.

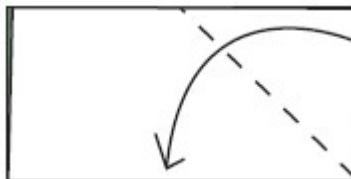
Wreath

Designed by Michael G. LaFosse

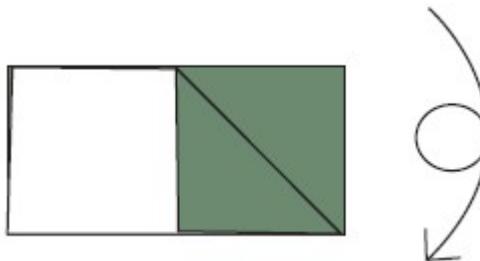




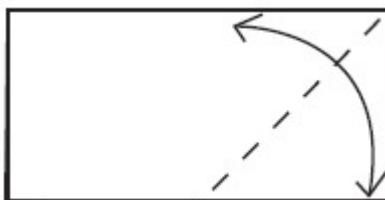
- 1. Begin with the desired color or pattern side up. Fold in half, bottom edge to top edge.**



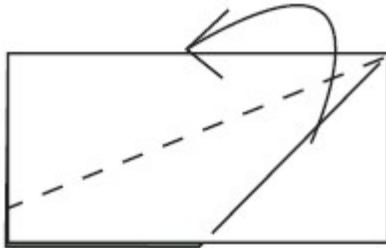
- 2. Fold down the top right corner.**



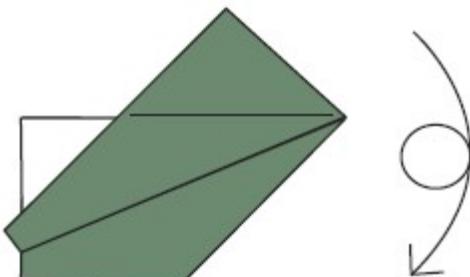
- 3. Your paper should look like this. Turn over, top edge to bottom.**



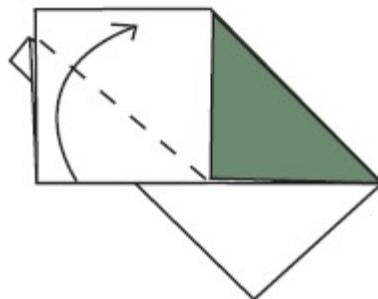
- 4. Fold the right edge up to the top edge. Unfold.**



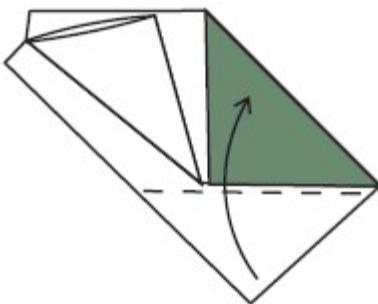
5. Fold the top layer so that the crease lays upon the folded edge at the top.



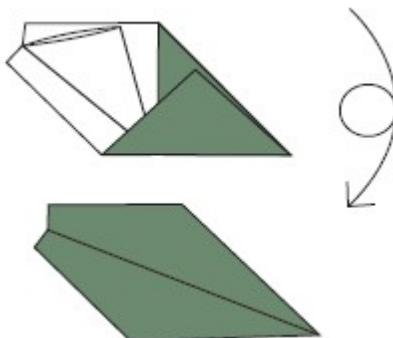
6. Your paper should look like this. Turn over, top to bottom.



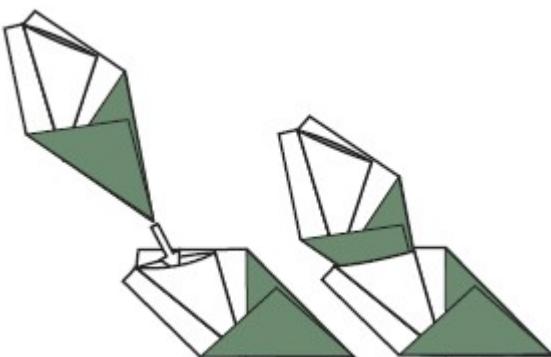
7. Fold the left side corner up, making sure that the crease runs from the loose corner of the colored triangle up to the notch on the left.



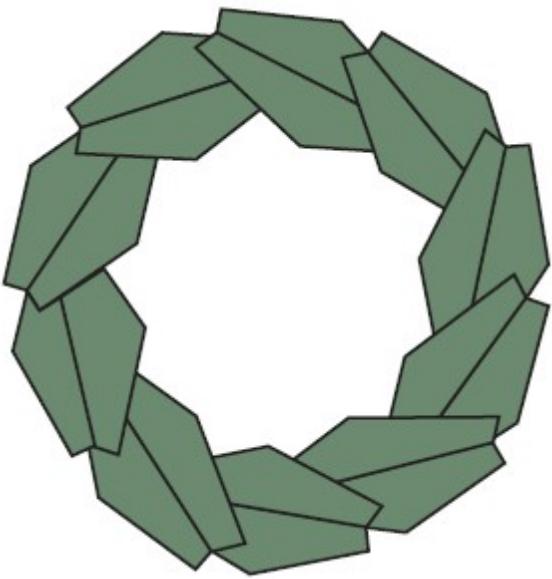
8. Fold up the bottom corner.



9. Your paper should look like this, which is the back side. Turn over to see the display side.



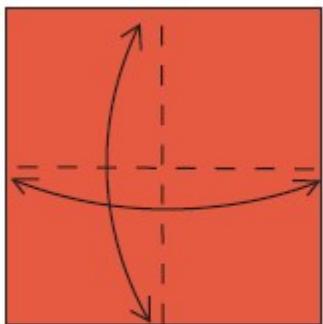
10. Insert the colored corner of one unit into the pocket of another. Keep adding units to build a ring. Ten units make one Wreath.



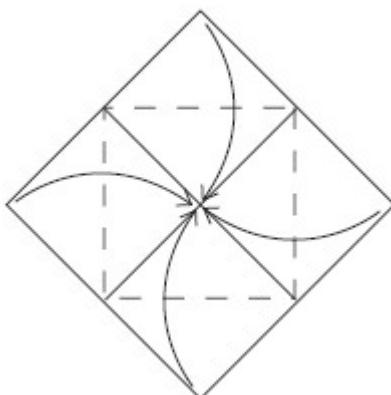
11. The finished Wreath.

Masu

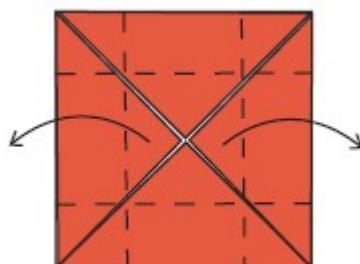
Traditional Japanese design



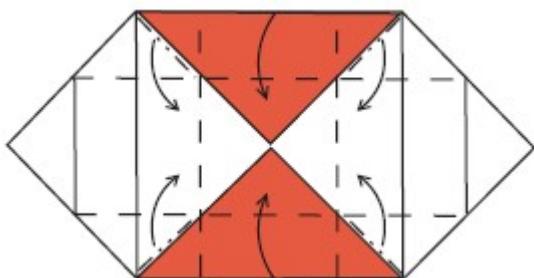
1. Begin with the desired color or pattern side up. Valley-fold in half, edge to edge, both ways and unfold. Turn over and rotate 45 degrees.



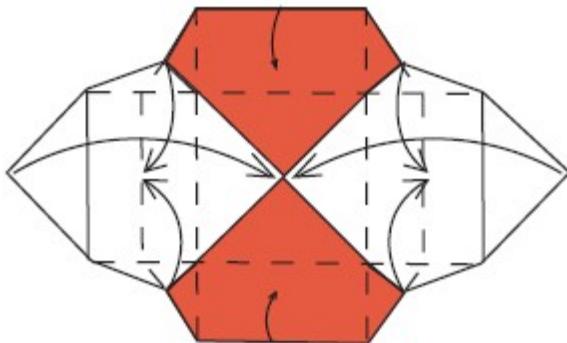
2. Fold all four corners to meet at the center.



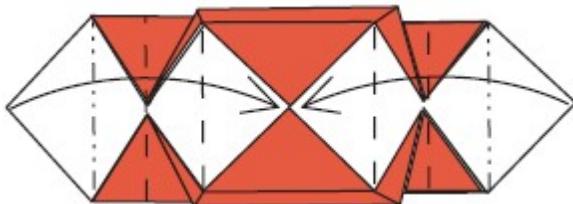
3. Fold and unfold all four edges to the center. Pull out the left and the right corners.



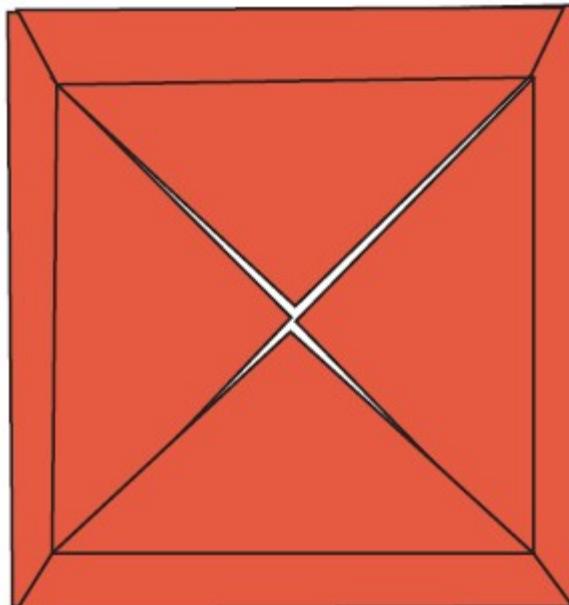
4. Using the mountain and valley creases, bring up the bottom and top edges while folding in the corners.



5. Continue to shape the box. Feel which way the creases move most easily.



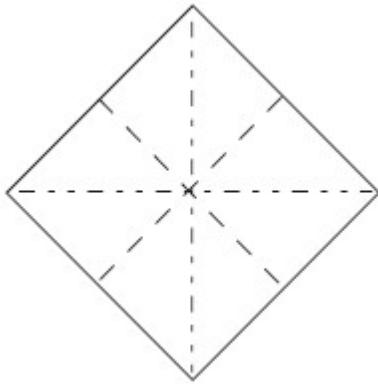
6. Fold in the left and right corners, over the walls and to the bottom of the box.



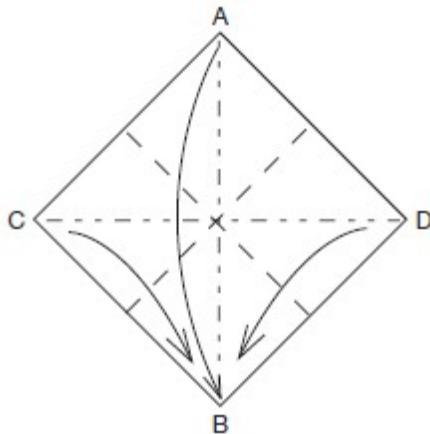
7. The finished Masu. The paper Masu is a Japanese measuring box.

Peacock

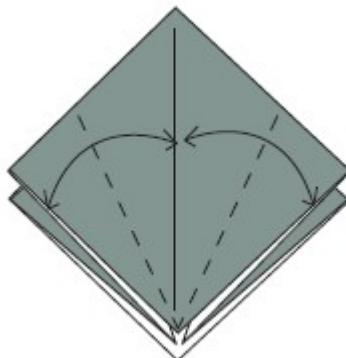
Traditional Japanese design



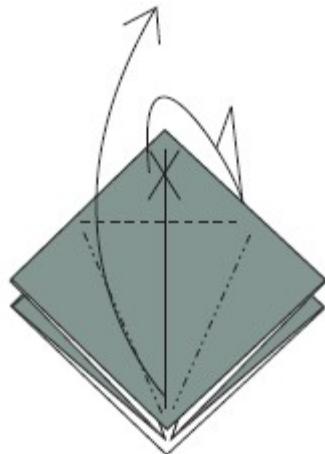
1. With the desired body color or pattern side down, valley-fold in half, edge to edge, both ways and unfold. Mountain-fold in half, corner to corner, both ways and unfold.



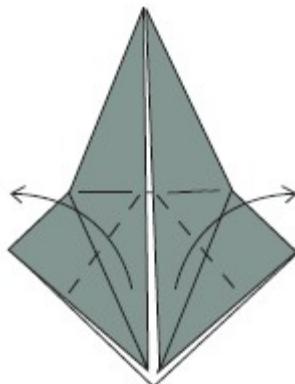
2. Bring points **C** and **D** together at **B**, using the existing creases to collapse the piece so that point **A** also meets at **B**.



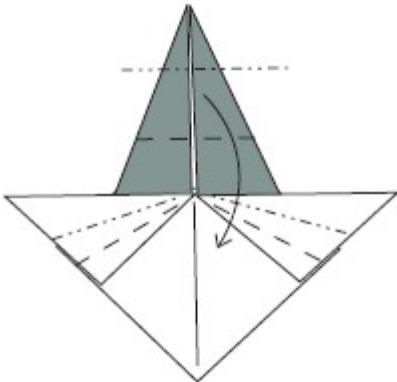
3. Fold and unfold the bottom open edges to the crease.



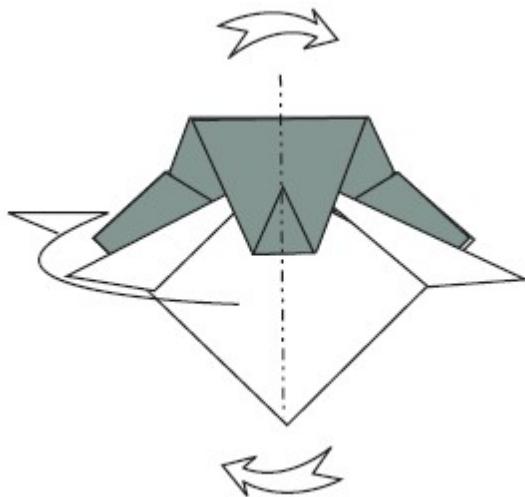
4. Mountain-fold top corner X behind. Move the bottom corner of the top layer all the way up while folding in the sides. Look at step 5 for the shape.



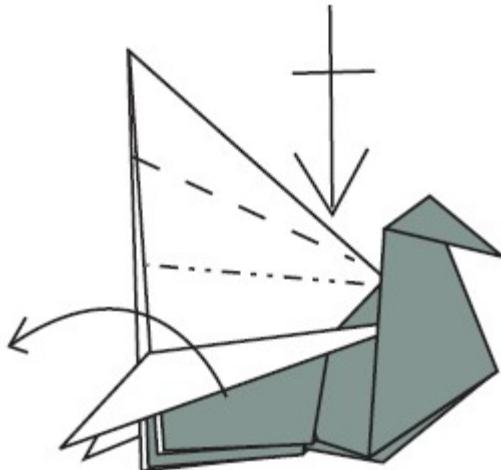
5. Fold out the bottom corners.



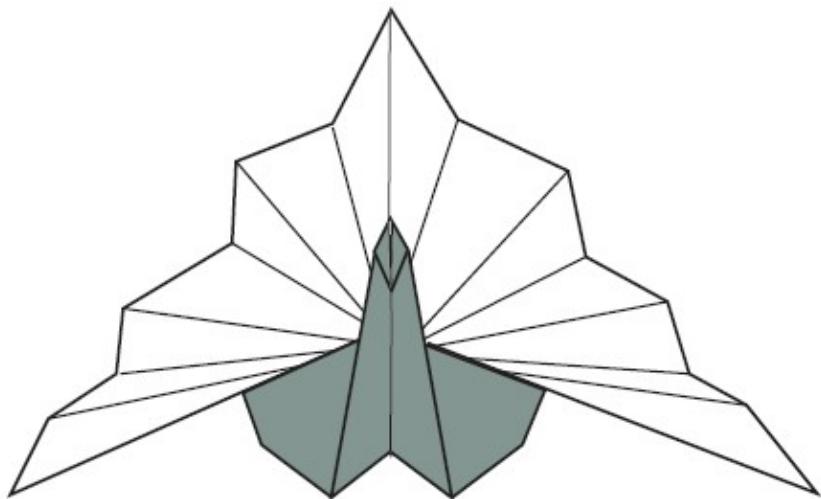
6. Fan-fold the wings. Mountain- and valley-fold for the neck and beak. Look at step 7 for the shape.



7. Mountain-fold in half. Rotate the paper.



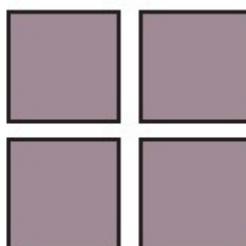
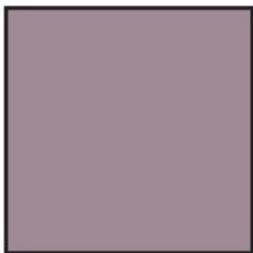
8. Mountain- and valley-fold the tail corner. Pull up the head and open out the wings.



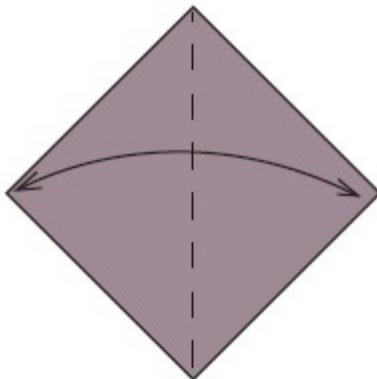
9. The finished Peacock.

Magnolia Blossom

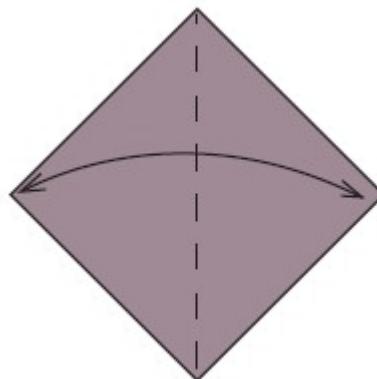
Designed by Michael G. LaFosse



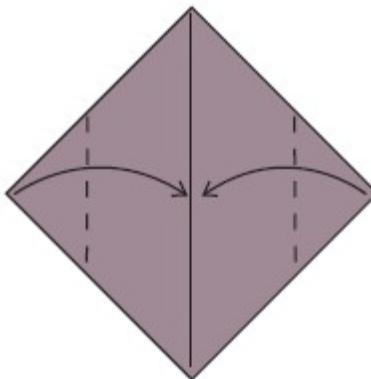
1. Use full-size or quarter-size paper. You will need five or six pieces of paper for this project.



**2. Begin with the desired predominate color or pattern side up.
Valley-fold in half, corner to corner, and unfold.**

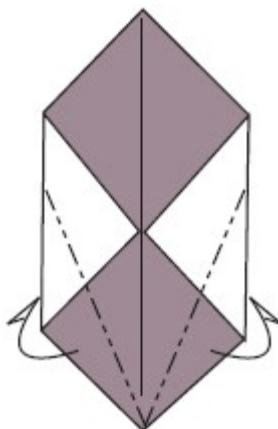


3. Fold in the left and the right corners to meet at the center.

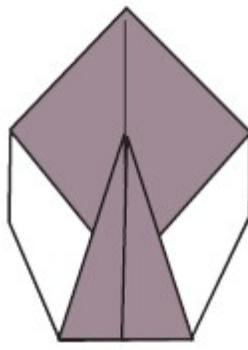


4. Mountain-fold the left and right bottom edges to the middle

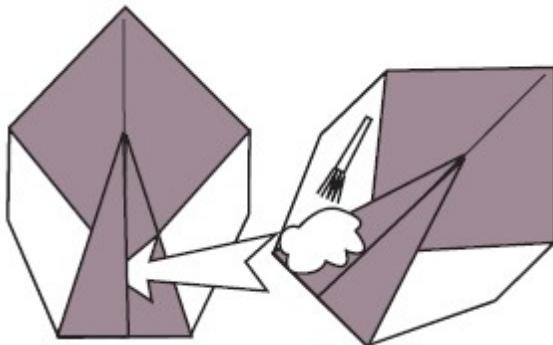
of the back.



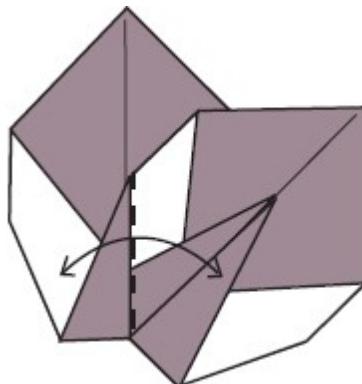
5. Fold up the bottom corner.



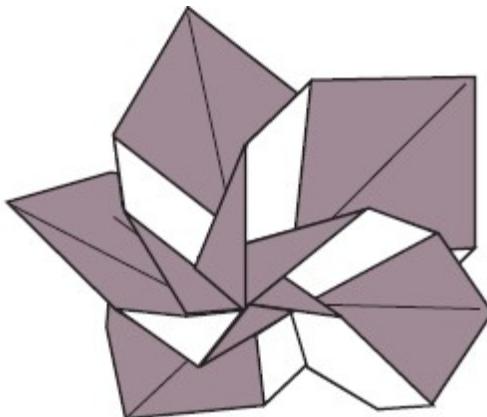
6. The completed petal unit. You will need five or six units to complete the Magnolia Blossom.



7. Apply a small amount of glue to the bottom left corner of a petal unit. Slip this corner into the triangle pocket of another unit.



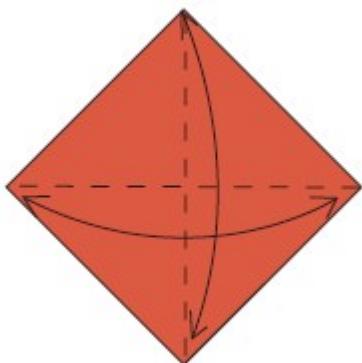
8. Valley-fold and unfold make a hinge. Add the remaining petal units.



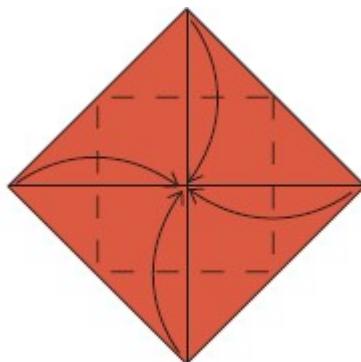
9. The finished Magnolia Blossom.

Rose

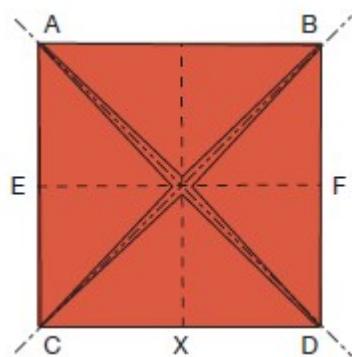
Designed by Gay Merrill Gross



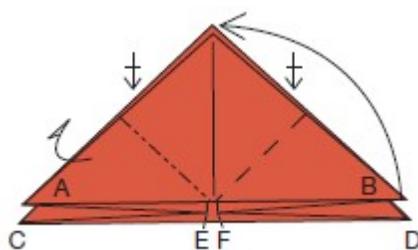
1. Begin with the desired petal-top color or pattern side-up. Valley-fold in half, corner to corner, both ways. Unfold.



2. Fold all four corners to meet at the center.

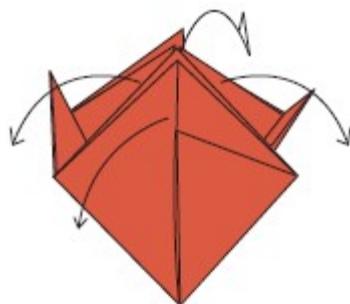


3. Valley-fold in half, edge to edge, both ways. Mountain-fold in half, corner to corner, both ways. Bring points E and F together at X, using the new creases to collapse the piece so that A meets C and B meets D.

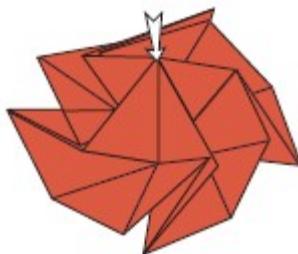


4. Valley-fold corner B to the top. Mountain-fold corner A to the top. Repeat behind with C and D. You will be forming a

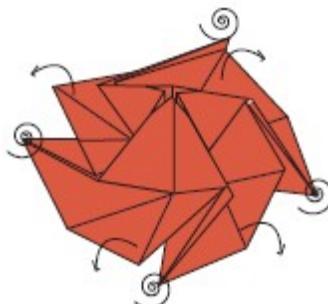
pinwheel shape, so be sure that each corner is folded in the correct direction. Look ahead at step 5 for the shape.



5. Open out the four corners that you folded in step 4. Open out the four corners that are from the original square of paper.



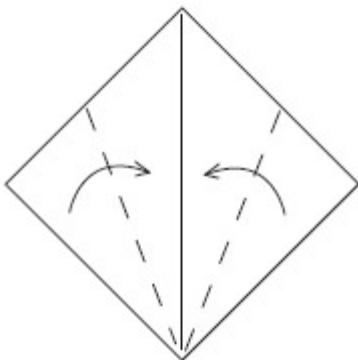
6. Shape the corners evenly and you will have a good beginning form. Push in the top of the center point, making an X-shaped pocket in the center of the blossom.



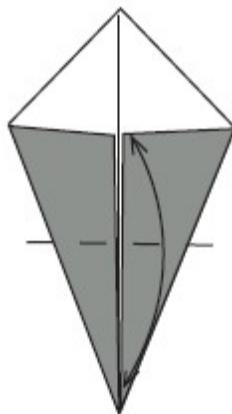
7. Gracefully curl the petals to finish the Rose. Add the Leaf (following page) for the final effect.

Leaf

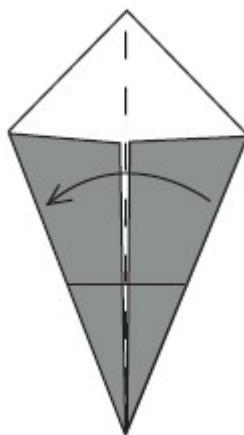
Designed by Gay Merrill Gross



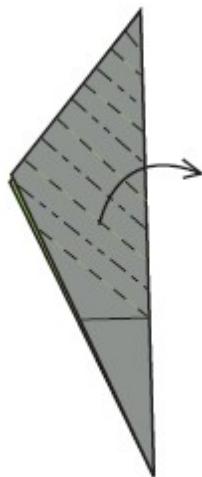
1. Begin with the desired color or pattern side down. Valley-fold in half, corner to corner, and unfold. Fold in bottom edges to meet at the center crease.



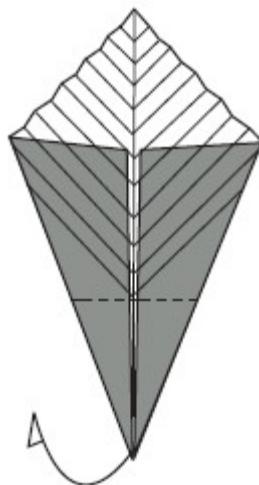
2. Fold the bottom point up to the facing corners. Unfold.



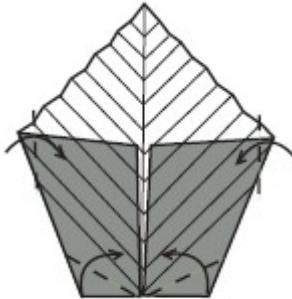
3. Fold in half, right to left.



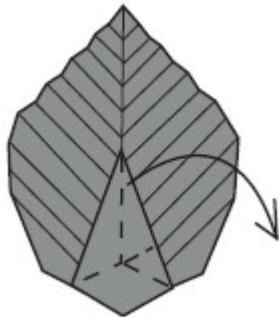
- 4. Beginning at the crease mark, mountain- and valley-fold to make leaf veins. Open paper.**



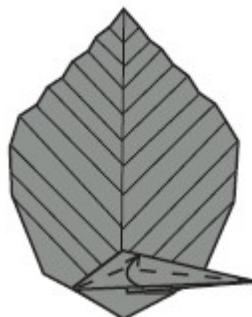
- 5. Mountain-fold the bottom corner to the back.**



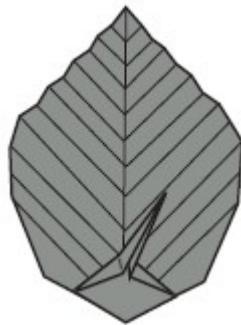
- 6. Fold in the side and bottom corners to round the shape. Turn over.**



- 7. Pinch the top layer corner in half and bend it down to one side to form a spike.**



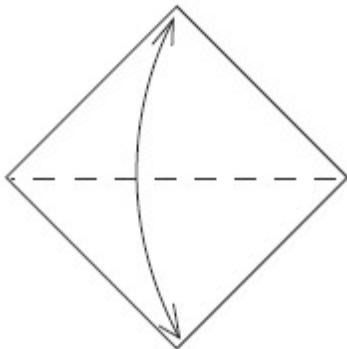
- 8. Fold the long edges of spike over to make it thinner. Stand the spike straight up.**



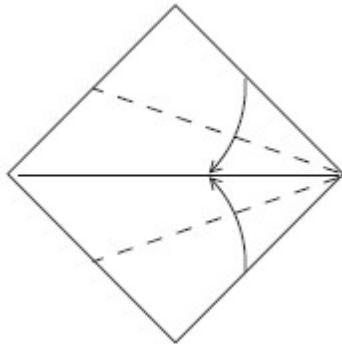
9. The finished Leaf. Place a Rose, or other blossom, on the spike.

Swan

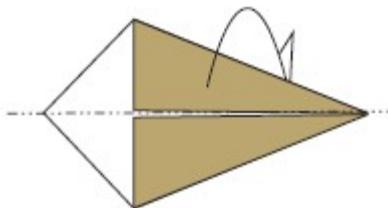
Designed by Elsa Chen & Michael G. LaFosse



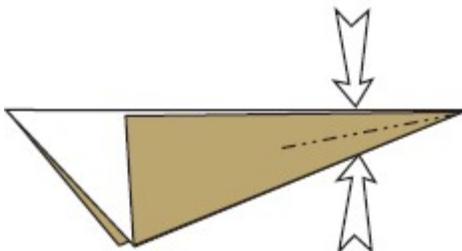
- 1. Begin with the desired wing, neck and head color side down. Fold in half, corner to corner. Unfold.**



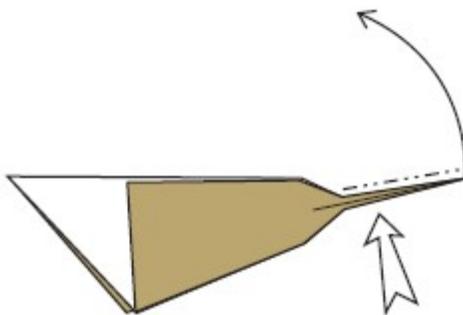
2. Fold the right edges to the crease.



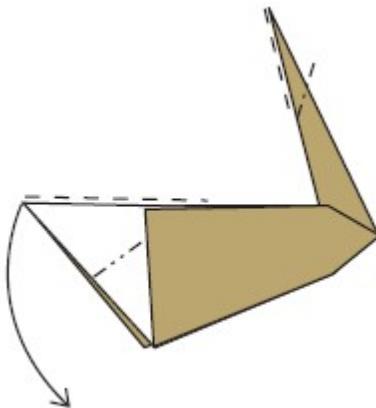
3. Mountain-fold in half.



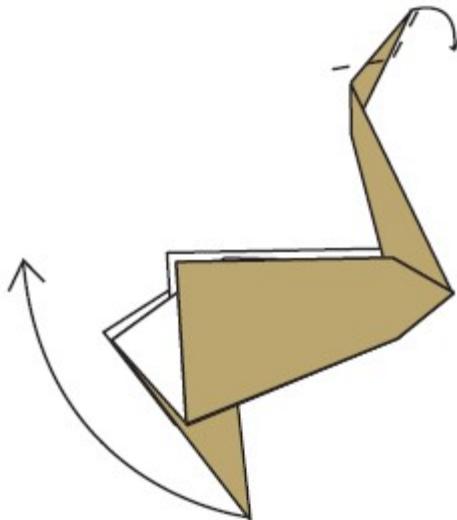
4. Pinch the narrow end to flatten the point. Make sure that an equal number of layers move in opposite directions: two towards you and two away.



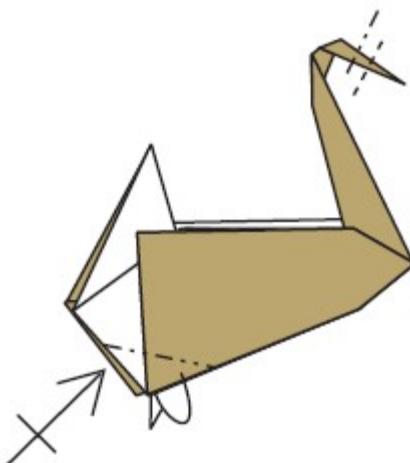
5. Push up the flattened point, mountain-folding it in half.



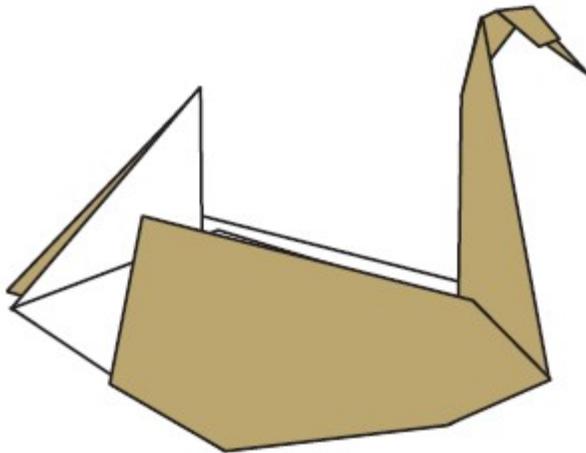
6. Inside-reverse-fold the tail down and inside-reverse-fold the head forward.



7. Inside-reverse-fold the tail up and outside-reverse-fold the head down.



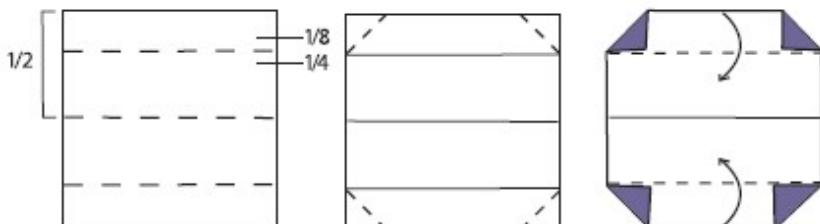
8. Mountain-fold the back end in. Repeat behind. Mountain- and valley-fold the beak.



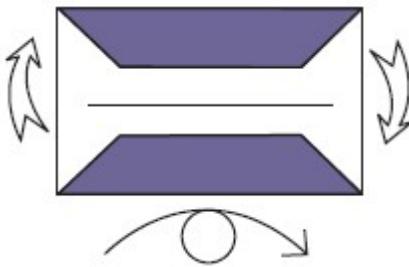
9. The finished Swan.

Butterfly

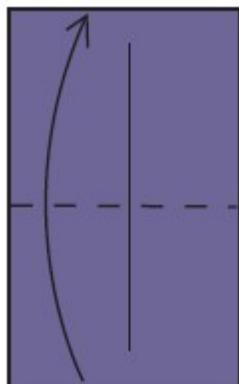
Designed by Michael G. LaFosse



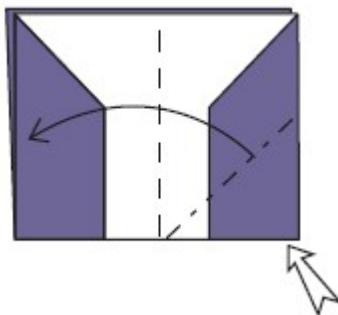
1. Begin with the desired predominate wing color or pattern side down. Prepare your paper by creating the creases indicated. Fold all four corners in and then fold over the top and bottom edges. You can experiment with different measurements and make many kinds of butterflies.



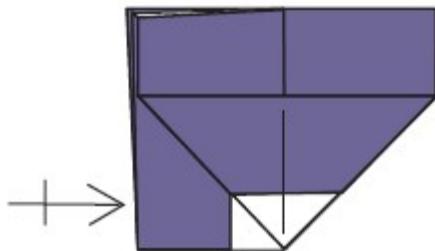
2. Your paper should look like this. Rotate 45 degrees and turn over.



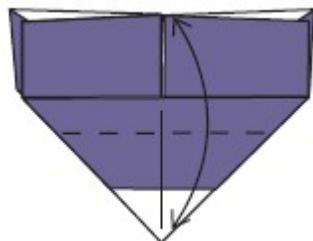
3. Fold in half, short edges together.



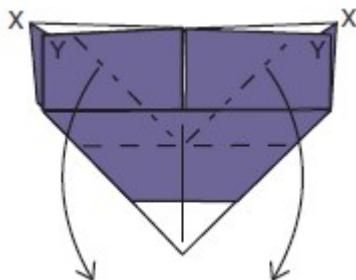
4. Squash-fold the right half to the front.



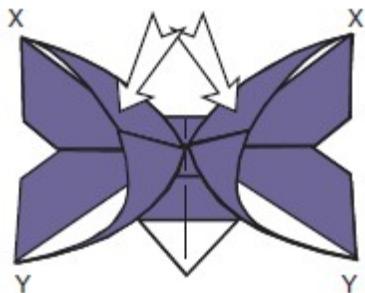
5. Repeat behind.



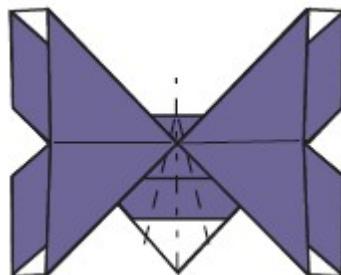
6. Fold up the bottom corner to the middle of the top. Unfold.



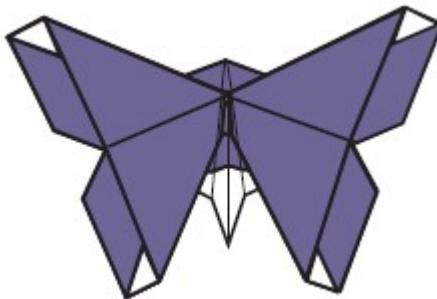
7. Bring both Y corners down.



8. Squash-fold the left and right sides to form the wings.



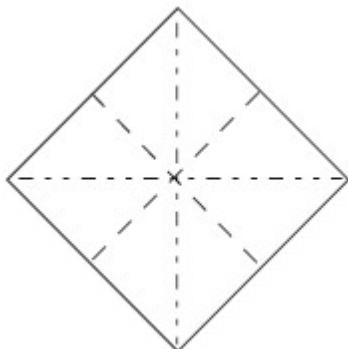
9. Mountain- and valley-fold the center to form the body.



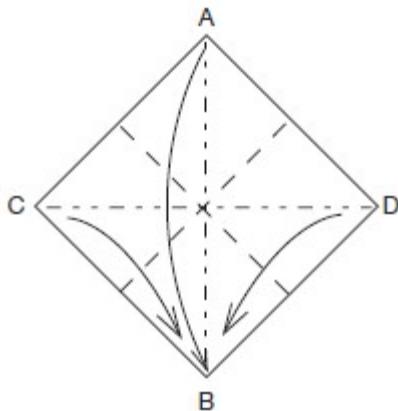
10. The finished Butterfly.

Crane

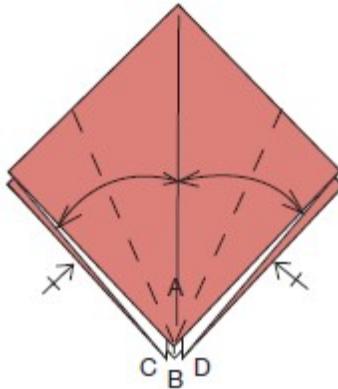
Traditional Japanese design



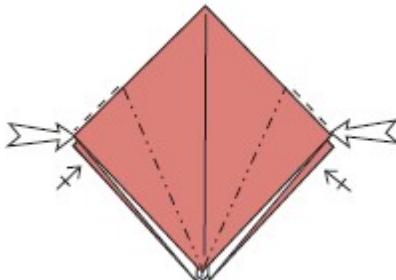
1. Begin with the desired color or pattern side down. Make mountain folds, corner to corner, and valley folds, edge to edge.



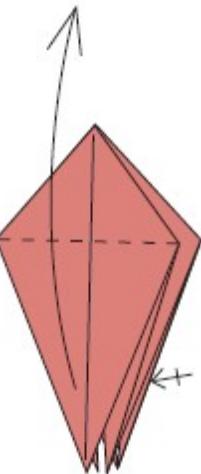
2. Mountain-fold the C and D corners, bringing A, C and D down to B.



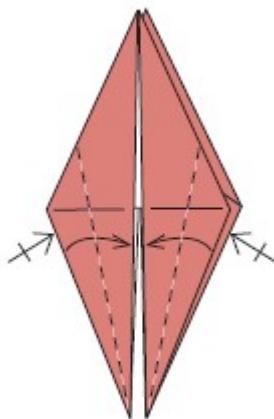
3. Your paper should look like this. Fold and unfold the bottom open edges to the crease. Repeat behind.



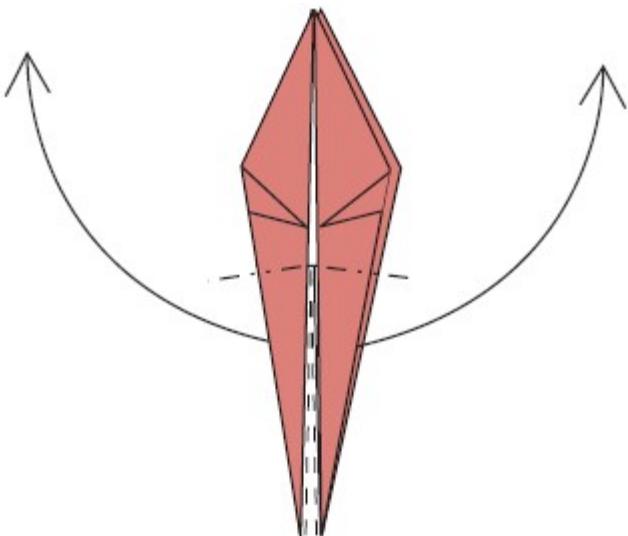
4. Push in the corners, following the creases from step 3. Repeat behind.



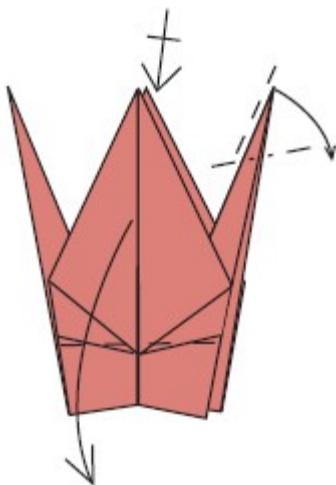
5. Fold up the front flap. Repeat behind.



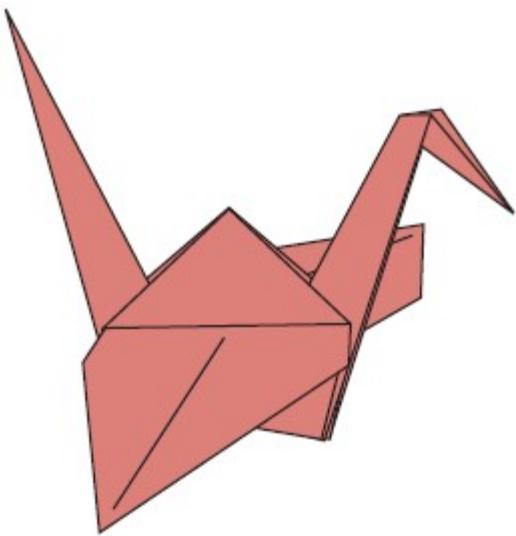
6. Fold in the bottom edges, two in the front and two in the back.



7. Inside-reverse-fold the bottom corners.



8. Inside-reverse-fold one corner for the beak. Fold down the wings.

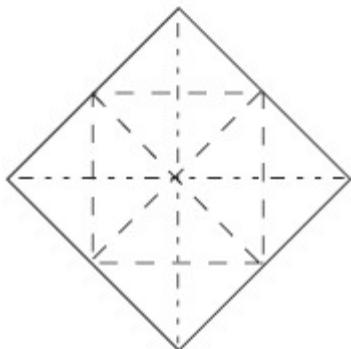


9. The finished Crane.

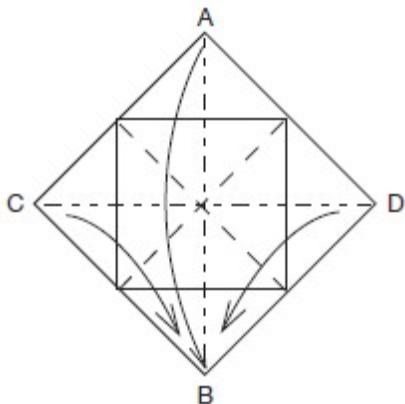
Frog

Traditional Japanese design

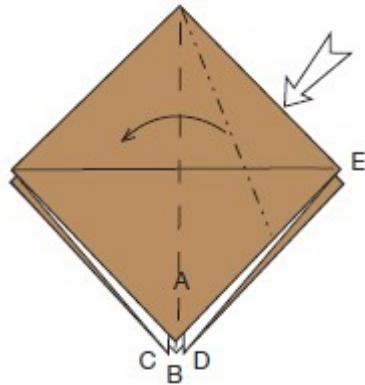




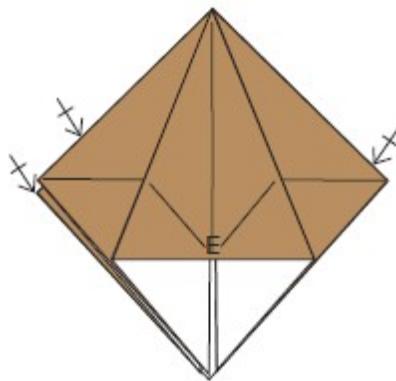
- 1. Begin with the desired color or pattern side down. Make mountain folds, corner to corner, and valley folds, edge to edge. Valley-fold and unfold the four corners to the center.**



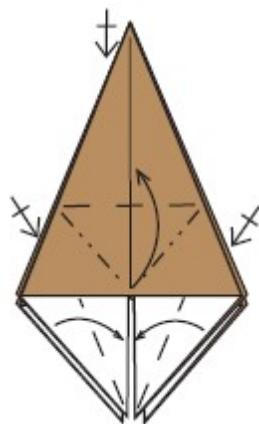
- 2. Mountain-fold the C and D corners, bringing A, C and D down to B.**



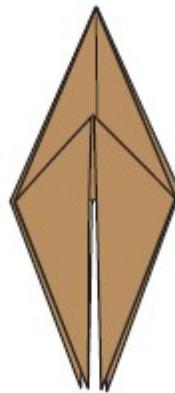
3. Lift corner **E**, open the layers and flatten it. Look ahead at step 4.



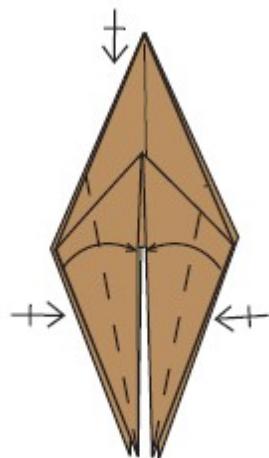
4. Repeat behind, and then with the two inside corners, turning the layers to reveal them.



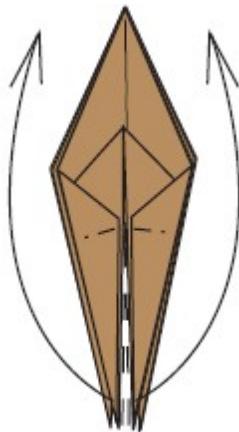
5. Move the middle edge towards the top, while folding in the edges of the top layers. Repeat behind, and then with the two inside layers. Look ahead to step 6 for the shape.



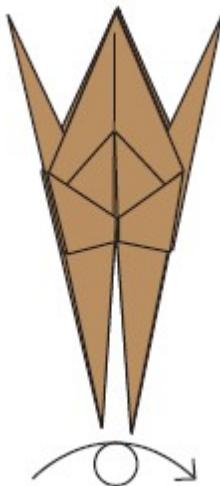
6. Your paper should look like this.



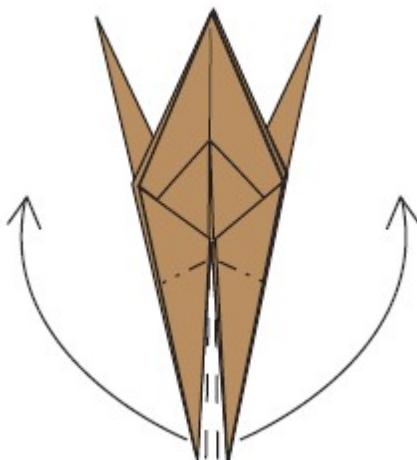
**7. Fold the bottom left and the bottom right edges to the split.
Repeat behind and with the middle layers.**



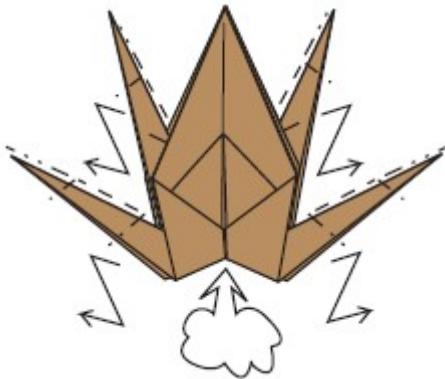
8. Inside-reverse-fold, to form the front legs.



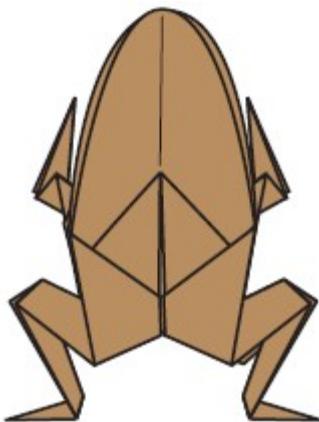
9. Turn over.



10. Inside-reverse-fold, to form the hind legs.



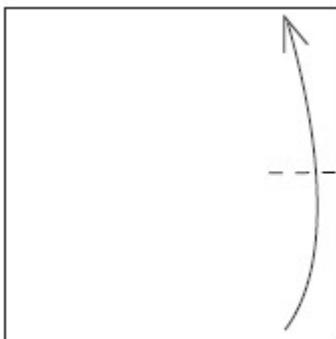
11. Make inside-reverse folds to form joints in the legs. Look at step 12 for the shape. Blow air into the frog to make it plump.



12. The finished Frog.

Chinese Wheel

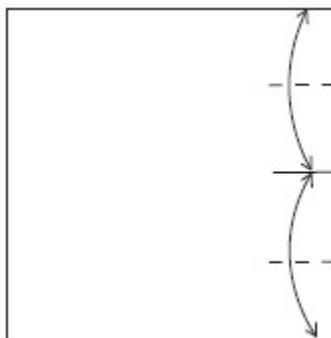
Designed by Michael G. LaFosse



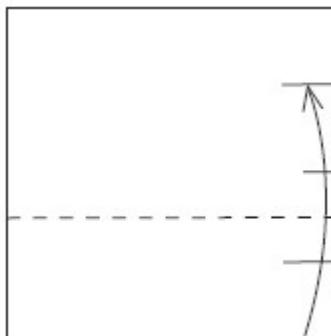
1. Begin with desired color or pattern side down. Mark the middle of the right edge of the paper by folding it in half, from the bottom edge to the top edge.



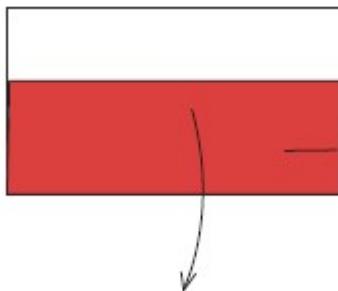
2. Make a short pinch fold at the right. Unfold.



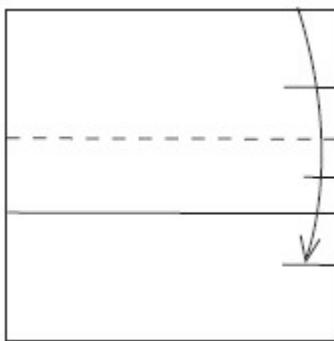
3. Mark one-quarter divisions with pinch folds by folding the top and bottom edges to the middle pinch mark. Unfold.



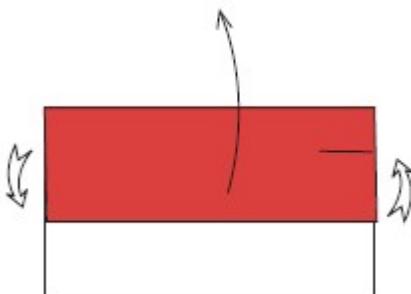
4. Fold up the bottom edge to the topmost pinch mark.



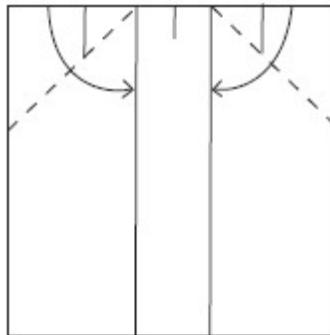
5. Your paper will look like this. Unfold.



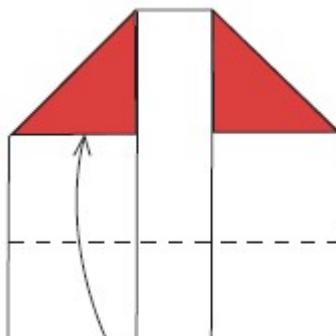
6. Fold down the top edge to the bottommost pinch mark.



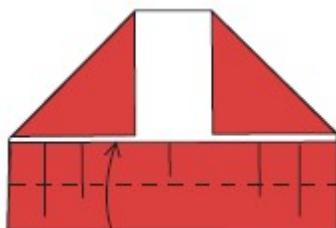
7. Your paper will look like this. Unfold and rotate the paper so that the pinch marks are at the top of the paper.



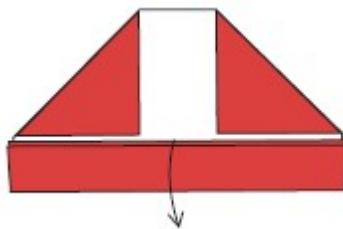
8. Fold the left and right top corners to the creases, each to the crease nearest to its own side. Be sure to neatly align the edges of the paper to the creases.



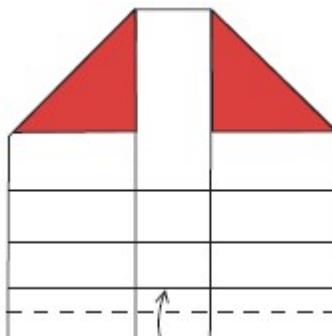
9. Fold up the bottom edge of the square to the bottom edges of the folded triangles. (Leave a small gap.)



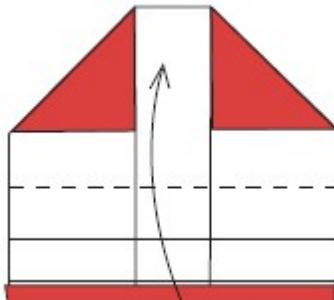
10. Fold the bottom rectangle shape in half, from the bottom edge to the top edge.



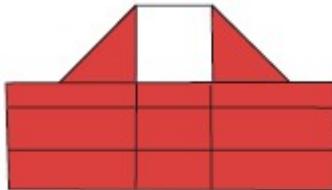
11. Unfold the bottom layers.



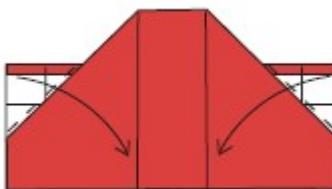
12. Neatly fold the bottom edge to the first crease from the bottom.



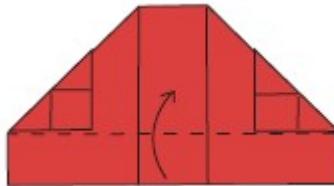
13. Bring up the bottom edge to the topmost crease. Look at step 14 for the desired shape.



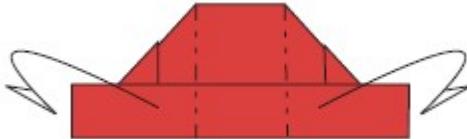
14. Your paper should look like this. Turn the paper over.



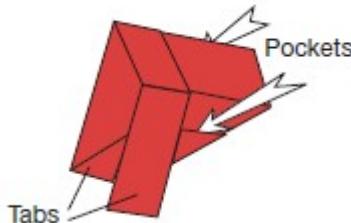
15. Fold over the two square corners.



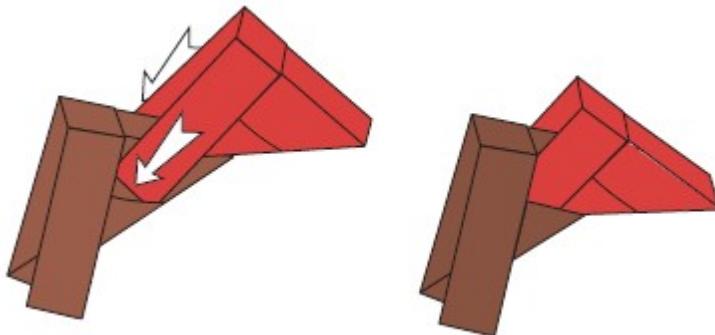
16. Fold up the bottom edge, making the fold run along the bottom edges of the triangle shapes.



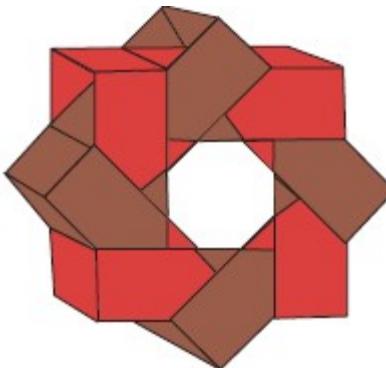
17. Mountain-fold the center parallel creases, bending the left and right sides so that the folded unit is square.



18. Note that each unit has two tabs (the square ends) and two pockets, one on each side. You need a total of eight to twelve units to complete the wheel.



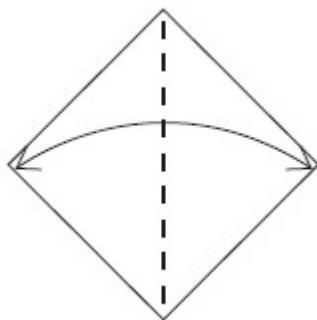
19. When you have made two units, the tabs of one unit will slide into the pockets of the other, one on each side.



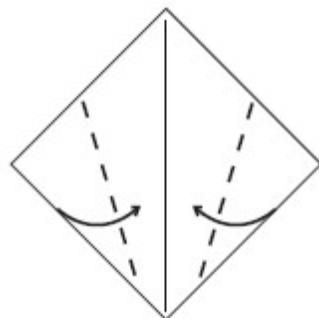
20. Push the units together until they are snug. Add each new unit to the pocket end of the growing model until you complete your Chinese Wheel.

Koi

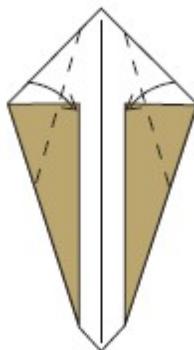
Designed by Michael G. LaFosse



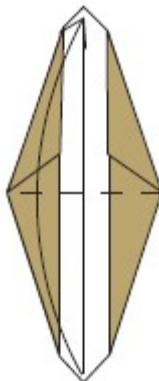
- 1. Begin with desired color or pattern side down. Fold in half, left corner to right corner. Unfold.**



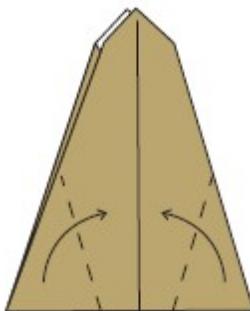
- 2. Fold in the left and right bottom edges so that they are parallel to each other, leaving a gap between them. Look at step 3 for the desired shape.**



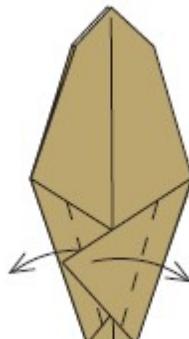
- 3. Fold in the top edges to align with the first two edges. Look at step 4 for the desired shape.**



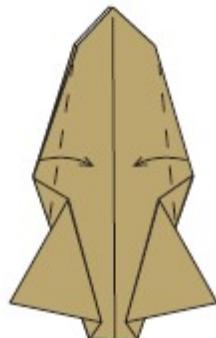
4. Fold in half, bottom corner to top corner.



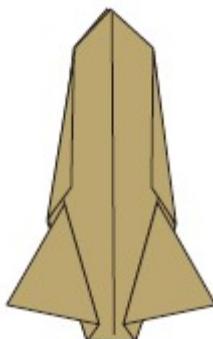
5. Fold in the left and right corners so that they equally overlap, leaving a flat edge at the bottom, not a point. Look at step 6 for the desired shape.



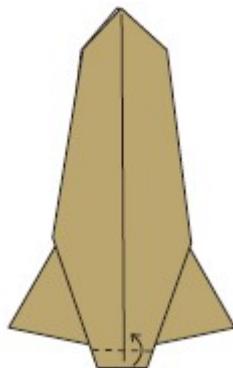
6. Your paper will look like this. Fold out the two corners to make the fins.



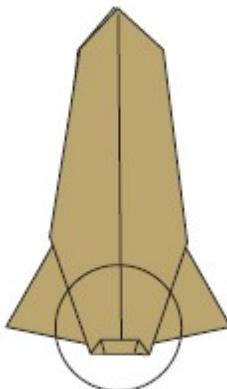
7. Fold in the left and right sides, above the fins, to make the body narrower.



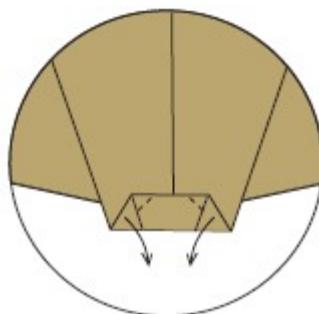
8. Your paper will look like this. Turn the paper over.



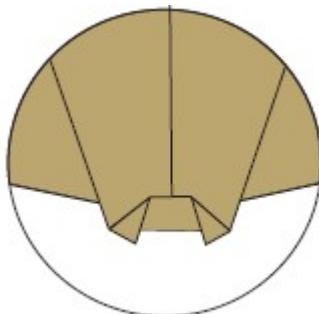
9. Fold up the bottom edge to make the mouth.



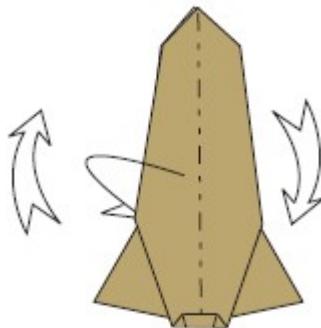
10. Your paper will look like this. (Optional: Follow the details in the close-up to make the barbels on the mouth.)



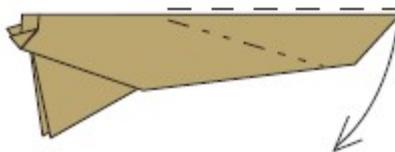
11. (Mouth detail) Open the triangle shapes, left and right, to make cone shapes. Roll and flatten the cones to extend outward from the mouth.



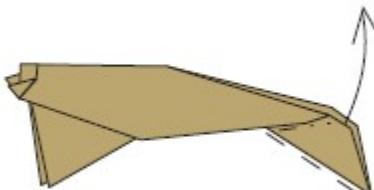
12. The mouth will look like this. These two forward corners represent the barbels, the distinctive feelers extending from the sides of the mouth of those fish in the carp family.



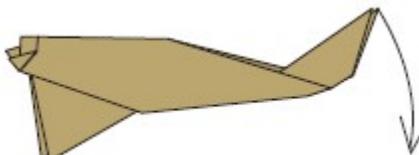
13. Mountain-fold the paper in half lengthwise and turn it sideways to the position shown in step 14.



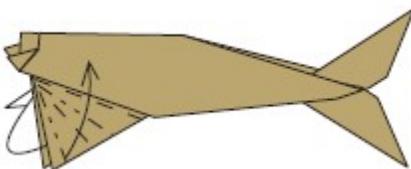
14. Inside-reverse-fold the tail paper. Look at step 15 for the desired shape.



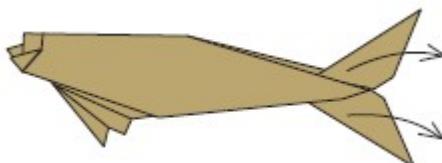
15. Inside-reverse-fold up the tail paper.



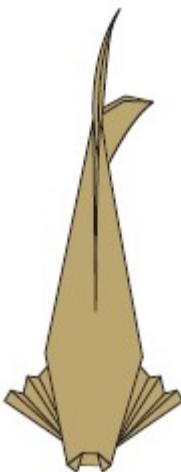
16. Pull down the inside layer of the tail paper to make the lower half of the tail.



17. Optional: Mountain- and valley-fold the fins, like a fan, to make an attractive shape.



18. Curve the tail fins.



19. The finished Koi.

The Tuttle Story: “Books to Span the East and West”

Most people are surprised to learn that the world's largest publisher of books on Asia had its humble beginnings in the tiny American state of Vermont. The company's founder, Charles Tuttle, came from a New England family steeped in publishing, and his first love was books—especially old and rare editions.

Tuttle's father was a noted antiquarian dealer in Rutland, Vermont. Young Charles honed his knowledge of the trade working in the family bookstore, and later in the rare books section of Columbia University Library. His passion for beautiful books—old and new—never wavered throughout his long career as a bookseller and publisher.

After graduating from Harvard, Tuttle enlisted in the military and in 1945 was sent to Tokyo to work on General Douglas MacArthur's staff. He was tasked with helping to revive the Japanese publishing industry, which had been utterly devastated by the war. When his tour of duty was completed, he left the military, married a talented and beautiful singer, Reiko Chiba, and in 1948 began several successful business ventures.



To his astonishment, Tuttle discovered that postwar Tokyo was actually a book-lover's paradise. He befriended dealers in the Kanda district and began supplying rare Japanese editions to American libraries. He also imported American books to sell to the thousands of GIs stationed in Japan. By 1949, Tuttle's business was thriving, and he opened Tokyo's

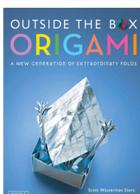
very first English-language bookstore in the Takashimaya Department Store in Ginza, to great success. Two years later, he began publishing books to fulfill the growing interest of foreigners in all things Asian.



Though a Westerner Charles Tuttle was hugely instrumental in bringing a knowledge of Japan and Asia to a world hungry for information about the East. By the time of his death in 1993, he had published over 6,000 books on Asian culture, history and art—a legacy honored by Emperor Hirohito in 1983 with the “Order of the Sacred Treasure,” the highest honor Japan bestows upon non-Japanese.

The Tuttle company today maintains an active backlist of some 1,500 titles, many of which have been continuously in print since the 1950s and 1960s—a great testament to Charles Tuttle’s skill as a publisher. More than 60 years after its founding, Tuttle Publishing is more active today than at any time in its history, still inspired by Charles’ core mission—to publish fine books to span the East and West and provide a greater understanding of each.

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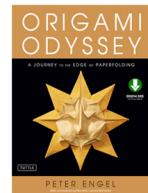
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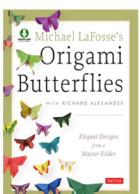
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